The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6071.—VOL. XXXVIII.] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1857. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, Redfern, Mrs. John W. Simons, of a daughter.

On the 16th instant, at Holbrook, North Shore, Mrs. Marshall Bayley, of a daughter.

On the 19th instant, at No. 2, College-street, Mrs. W. B. Walford, of a son.

On Thursday, November 19, at St. Leonard's, North Shore, Mrs. Thomas Overell, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 5th September, 1857, at Black Rock, Brighton, Sussex, Charles Robinson Rutter, in the 20th year of his age.

On Tuesday, the 11th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. George Forsyth, Wagga Wagga, Mrs. Jane Gordon, widow, formerly of Armagh, Ireland, aged 80 years.

On the 18th instant, at St. James' Church, Thomas Walton, the infant son of Charles and Mary Ann Beaver, aged 1 year and 3 days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH, DAILY, from Phœnix Wharf, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; from Woolloomooloo at 10·30 a.m. and 2·30 p.m. sharp; returning from Manly at 12 (noon) and 5·30 p.m. On and after 1st December, an extra steamer will leave Manly Beach at half-past 8 every morning, and Sydney at 7 p.m., calling at WATSON'S BAY.

STEAM to the HUNTER and CLARENCE TOWN (Williams River).—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock. She will also receive cargo (only) for Clarence Town, Williams River District.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street, November 20th, 1857.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11.

WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.

BOOMERANG, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 9.

WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, at 9 p.m.,

STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY, 1st December, at 11 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM to TWOFOLD BAY.—The WILLIAM IV., for EDEN and MERIMBULA, on THURSDAY next, at noon, 26th instant, calling at BROULEE.

Phœnix Wharf, 20th November.

STEAM from TWOFOLD BAY to SYDNEY.—The T. S. N. Company's iron steamship TASMANIA, will call at EDEN, Twofold Bay, on her passage from Hobart Town to Sydney, on or about THURSDAY, the 3rd December.

For freight or passage, apply in Twofold Bay, to GEORGE BARCLAY.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN (calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY, to land passengers and freight).—The T. S. N. Company's iron steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, master, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m.

The TASMANIA will call regularly at Twofold Bay each passage from Hobart Town to Sydney, and Sydney to Hobart Town.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, Botts' Wharf.

STEAM to CALCUTTA direct.—The Australian Auxiliary Steam Clipper Company's new steamship UNDAUNTED, A1 13 years, 2500 tons, W. HALES FRANKLYN (late of the Royal mail steamer Sydney) commander, is under engagement with the Indian Government to leave for the above port on or about the 1st proximo.

This magnificent steam frigate-built ship, having just completed her first voyage to these colonies in seventy-two days from land to land, beating some of the most celebrated of the Australian clippers, offers a most desirable opportunity for intending passengers, who will be provided with a first-rate table and with male and female attendants.

Inspection of her lofty and spacious poop, cabin saloons, bath rooms, &c., &c., is invited.

An experienced surgeon is attached to the ship.

For first-class passage only apply to KIRCHNER and CO., agents, No. 1, Wynyard-street.

THE EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S steamship EUROPEAN, of 2280 tons, 530 horse power, WM. PARFITT, Esq., commander (carrying her Majesty's Mails), will be despatched for Suez, calling at intermediate ports, on FRIDAY, 11th December, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, including expense of transit through Egypt, but exclusive of wines, spirits, ales, &c.

SYDNEY TO	Melbourne.	K. G. Sound.	Galle.	Aden.	Alexandria.	Malta.	Southampton.
Single berth in a state-room in poop, or main deck, outside range	£ s. 9 9	£ 25	£ 70	£ 85	£ 110	£ 115	£ 115
Ditto ditto ditto, inside range, or in centre state-rooms	7 7	20	60	65	85	95	95

Single state-rooms with four berths charged extra.

Children under three years, if not occupying a berth, free (except the cost of transit through Egypt); from three to ten years, half fare if two in a berth—if each occupying a berth, two-thirds fare. European servants, half-fare. Native Indian servants, one-third fare.

The rates of passage include steward's fees, bedding, and linen, together with attendance of experienced male and female servants.—An experienced Surgeon on board of each ship.

First-class passengers will be allowed 3 cwt. of personal baggage, free of freight.

Merchandise cannot be carried under the name of luggage; and parcels for different consignees collected and made up in single packages, addressed to one party for delivery in England, or any of the intermediate ports, for the purpose of evading the payment of freight, will incur the risk of seizure by the Customs' authorities.

The Company will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewellery, precious stones, or metal, unless fully described and value declared.

Arrangements for freight of specie—deliverable at the Bank of England—can be made on application at the Company's Office, No. 1, Margaret-street.

Boxes should be strongly made, with elm ends, lined with tin, and must be sealed over tape in countersunk holes; also provided with an iron hoop at each end.

HUGH LARMOUR, manager.

E. and A. R. M. Company's Office, 1, Margaret-street.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—The schooner WOODPECKER, H. LANE, master, sails TO-MORROW, at noon.

For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR the MANNING RIVER, touching at CUNDLE CUNDLE and TARRER.—The regular trader LOUISA MARIA, IHNEN, master, under engagement to sail in the course of next week.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf; or to LINCKER and CO., ship chandlers, 17, Lower George-street.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, the regular traders JOSEPHINE, and SANCHO PANZA.

For freight or passage, apply to NORTHWOOD and COX, Baltic Wharf.—N.B.—All freight payable in Sydney.

FOR WIDE BAY.—The fine schooner ALBION, JOHNSON, master, is receiving cargo at Grafton Wharf, and will positively sail first fair wind. MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie place.

FOR PORT CURTIS direct.—The COQUETTE is now loading at Grafton Wharf, and will sail on SATURDAY. MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—The smart clipper schooner, GEORGE, Captain STARCICH, is now fast loading at Russell's Wharf, and will be despatched within a few days.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The regular trader GIPSY will sail on FRIDAY, 20th.

For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf, or J. HARPUR, 269, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF, detained by contrary winds.—The STAGHOUND has room for a few tons, if engaged in course of THIS FORENOON, for which, or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine Schooner CAROLINE, WELLS, master, will commence loading on SATURDAY, 21st instant, and, a considerable portion of her cargo being engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

LIZZIE WEBBER, for ADELAIDE.—Notice to Shippers and Passengers for Adelaide direct.—The beautiful packet brig LIZZIE WEBBER, 300 tons burthen, JOHN M'KINLAY, commander, will sail for PORT ADELAIDE between the 21st and 24th November instant. Her excellent saloon, cabin, and steerage accommodation is well known, and ladies or families wishing to proceed by this desirable packet ship are requested to notify the same at once to the undersigned.

Cabin passage, beds, bedding, wines, &c. ... £12 12 0

Steerage, with good accommodation ... 6 6 0

Freight, 40s. (forty shillings) per ton.

Apply, at Campbell's Wharf, to the commander; or to the owner, HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street, Sydney.

SMALL, Safe, sliding-keel Pleasure YACHT for SALE, all gear complete. Toby's Wharf, near Gas Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR AUCKLAND, with immediate despatch.—The regular trader clipper schooner BRISTOL, M'LEAN, master, will load at the Grafton Wharf, immediately on discharge of her inward cargo. As this vessel is under engagement to sail at an early date, shippers are requested to make their arrangements immediately.

For freight or passage (having comfortable and airy accommodation), apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

FOR NELSON, with immediate despatch.—The favourite clipper schooner, OCEAN QUEEN, Captain ARNOLD, is now fast loading at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALIDONIA.—The brig TRITON, will sail in a few days for the above Port, offers great advantages for freight or passengers.

Apply to Captain DAVISON, on board; or to N. WHITBREAD, at T. S. Palmer's, 28, Hunter-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 9th January, 1858.—LA HOGUE, 1300 tons, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander, will sail as above.

For plans of cabins, freight, &c., apply to Captain WILLIAMS, on board, at Circular Quay: or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret street.

FIRST VESSEL.—To Sail on the 28th instant.—FOR LONDON.—The splendid new and fast sailing A1 Aberdeen clipper ship DAMASCUS, 964 tons register, A. ALEXANDER, Commander, requires Wool only to complete her loading, and will be despatched as above. There is every probability of this vessel arriving in time for next February sales, and shippers by completing their consignments as early as possible, will assist towards that being accomplished. She carries an experienced surgeon. Her saloon and cabins are large and commodious; fitted up in an elegant style and with every convenience.

Apply to Captain ALEXANDER, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail on 10th December.—The well-known clipper ship LIGHT OF THE AGE, 1300 tons, S. M'BEATH, commander, will sail as above. This fine ship having splendid first and second cabin accommodation, affords an excellent opportunity for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

For plans of cabins, freight, and all particulars, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

BLACK BALL LINE of BRITISH and AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—From MELBOURNE, for LIVERPOOL, to sail 25th instant, the celebrated clipper ship DONALD MACKAY, 2616 tons register, J. MUNDLE, commander.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Saloon (including bedding, &c.) ...	£65
Fore saloon (ditto)	45
Second cabin	35
Intermediate	25
Steerage	20

For plan of cabins and further information apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The very superior and fast-sailing A1 ship ALBLASSERWAARD, EDWARD VON LINDERN, commander, carries 850 tons of dead weight, and is now landing a cargo of sugar in excellent order.

Apply to Captain VON LINDERN, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., agents.

OBERON, IRON S. STEAMSHIP, for SALE, 100 tons builders' measurement, built by Denny, of Dunbarton, in the year 1854. Two engines of 26-horse power collectively, by Wingate, in first-rate order; schooner rigged, and well found. Draught of water when laden, seven feet. Cabin accommodation for twenty passengers, also excellent steerage accommodation. This vessel is now trading between Melbourne and Port Albert. She is well adapted for the Western trade, or for any ports with bar harbours, on account of her light draught of water. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM BAYLES and CO., 97, Collins-street, Melbourne.

FOR SALE, the Brigantine EUDORUS, 144 tons register; carries a very large cargo, on a light draft of water, sails fast, and is just such a vessel as is wanted on the coast. Apply to Captain SEAMAN, on board; or to JAMES MALCOLM and CO., 152, George-street.

FOR SALE, the Yacht PEACE, all gear complete. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S office, Bligh-street, Sydney. October 15.

SHIP CRYSTAL PALACE.—For FREIGHT or CHARTER, the fine clipper ship CRYSTAL PALACE, 653 tons register, B. F. SIMMONS, commander. Apply to Captain SIMMONS, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO. agents, 30, Hunter-street.

FOR CHARTER, the A1 ship HARVEST HOME.—This fine vessel is perfectly sound and dry, and in every way adapted for carrying a perishable cargo. Her burthen is 570 tons, and she is now landing her cargo from London in excellent condition, notwithstanding the loss of her rudder off the Cape of Good Hope, and a consequently protracted voyage. Apply to Captain WRIGHT, on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 213, George-street. 20th November, 1857.

WANTED, a Vessel from 25 to 30 tons. Address, stating price, &c., to T. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED to CHARTER, a first-class Vessel, for the conveyance of about 220 tons cargo, from the Mauritius to Sydney. Apply to J. GRAFTON ROSS, manager, Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Offices, 119, George-street, Sydney.

CUTHBERT'S SHIPBUILDING YARD, Darling Harbour, and A. S. N. Co.'s Patent Slip, Pyrmont, capable of taking up vessels of the largest tonnage. Office, Cuthbert's Wharf, Darling Harbour.

THE LATE PILOT HAWKES.—The Widow of Mr. Pilot Hawkes is left with four young children entirely unprovided for. The kind and charitable contributions of the Christian public are earnestly requested for their relief. Any subscriptions left with the following gentlemen will be duly acknowledged:—

Mr. JOHN FAIRFAX, HERALD Office.
Rev. ALFRED STEPHEN.
Rev. Mr. THRELKELD, Woolloomooloo.
Captain J. B. VILES, R. T. Ford's Office, Exchange.
Captain POCKLEY, Port Office.
Captain HAYES, Hunter-street.
Captain KENDALL, Campbell's Wharf.
Messrs. MITCHELL and CO., Circular Wharf.
Messrs. YOUNGER and SON, Pitt-street.
W. G. HENFREY, Bligh-street.
R. LAMB George-street.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager A. S. N. Company.
W. E. HILLYARD, Spanish Consulate Office.
E. O'HARA, George-street North.
JOHN WILLIAMS, New Pitt-street.
Mr. E. T. BEILBY, 213, George-street.
R. THOMSON, Mutual Provident Society.
Mr. COLES, Freemason's Hall.
Mr. THOMAS DAWSON, 146, George-street.
Mr. JOHN BARLOW, George-street, Haymarket.
Mr. W. READING, 254, George-street.
Mr. GIBSON, pilot, Watson's Bay
Mr. JENKINS, ditto, ditto
Mr. ROBSON, ditto, ditto

Captain J. B. VILES has kindly consented to act as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN CREER.—As some of the Subscription lists for this Testimonial have not yet been collected, the Committee will feel obliged if those gentlemen who have not yet sent theirs in, will do so without fail, on or before SATURDAY next, either to the Chairman, GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.; to the Treasurer, Mr. CUTHBERT; or to the undersigned, H. P. COLES, Hon. Sec. Freemasons' Hall Hotel, York-street. November 18.

AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, No. 1.—It is particularly requested that all communications for the abovenamed Company, may be addressed to the undersigned, at the Engine Station, Pitt-street South.

JASPER H GREEN, Hon. Sec., Australian Volunteer Fire Company, No. 1.

SYDNEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—TREASURERS.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P.
JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.
SAMUEL COHEN, Esq.

Shareholders are requested to pay the first call now made into the Australian Joint Stock Bank to the credit of the above gentlemen, who have consented to act as treasurers of the Company.

By order of the Provisional Committee.

ROWAN RONALD, sec pro. tem.

Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney, 2nd October.

SYDNEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Sydney Gas Consumers' Company will be held at the Exchange Hotel, on TUESDAY, 1st December, at two o'clock p.m., for the election of Directors and other important business connected with the progress of the Company. Candidates for the direction are required to give notice to the Secretary (pro tem.), on or before the 23rd instant. By order of the Provisional Committee, ROWAND RONALD, Secretary (pro tem.) Lloyd's Chambers, Sydney, 18th November, 1857. N.B.—Those shareholders only will be entitled to vote who have paid their first call on or before the day of meeting.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS, Times, Glasgow Herald, Economist, Athenæum, &c., &c. G. DIXON, Bookseller, opposite Elliott's, chemist.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

GEORGE HARRISON, formerly Stationer and Bookbinder in London, who arrived in the colony per Bank of England, in 1852, and held a letter of credit from M. W. Tabor, is requested to communicate with the undersigned, when he will hear of something to his advantage. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

IF HANNAH HARDING ANDREWS, maiden name TYLER, is still in Sydney, this is to inform her that her husband, DANIEL H. ANDREWS, DIED at Melbourne, on the 29th of October, 1857. F. A.

FREDERIC TUTT, apply to Mr. WATT, of Phillip-street, for two letters to your address.

JOHANNA CARNEY, late Dwyer, from Clonelty Miltown, Tipperary, is requested to send her address to M. R., Goulburn, where she will hear of a relative.

MR. ROBARTS, and Family, who came to this colony in 1849, by the ship Steadfast, will hear of a relation by communicating with THOMAS SMITH, 8, Clyde-street, Miller's Point.

WILLIAM RUTTER.—Your BROTHER has something to communicate from home. Write—Wollongong.

WASHINGTON IRVING.—Mr. HARDY, passenger by the above vessel, will hear of his BROTHER by applying on Board the Coquette, at the Grafton Wharf.

THE PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE will open on SATURDAY EVENING, November 21st, with the play translated from the German, by Maria Lovell, entitled INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN. To conclude with the LADY AND THE DEVIL. Prices—Dress circle, 2s. 6d.; upper boxes, 1s. 6d.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. J. L. BYERS, manager.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Great attraction TO-NIGHT. A new drama in 3 acts, just received from London, entitled, THE PRIDE OF BIRTH, a beautiful drama, embracing the whole strength of the company, replete with situation and effect. To be followed by a Dance and favourite Song. The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of ALDGATE PUMP.

Prices:—Boxes, 3s.; upper boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. JAMES SIMMONDS, lessee and manager.

THE EXCHANGE BALL.—His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL having consented to open the Sydney Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 3rd December next, at noon, it is proposed to celebrate the event by a SUBSCRIPTION BALL in the Exchange, on the evening of the same day.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

T. Barker, Esq., M.L.A.	M. Metcalfe, Esq.
Thomas C. Breillat, Esq.	Edye Manning, Esq.
Benjamin Buchanan, Esq.	Hon. J. L. Montefiore, Esq., M.L.C.
Hon. R. Campbell, Esq., M.L.A.	Henry Prince, Esq.
Benjamin Darley, Esq.	Thos. Whistler Smith, Esq.
Hon. S. A. Donaldson, Esq., M.L.A.	Hon. William Spain, Esq., M.L.C.
J. E. Ebsworth, Esq.	Hon. R. Towns, Esq., M.L.C.
D. Egan, Esq., M.L.A.	R. Tooth, Esq.
S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.A.	George Thorne, Esq.
J. E. Graham, Esq.	E. C. Weekes, Esq., M.L.A.
G. R. Hirst, Esq.	J. B. Watt, Esq.
Clark Irving, Esq., M.L.A.	James Williamson, Esq.
Walter Lamb, Esq.	J. R. Young, Esq.
Hugh Mackay, Esq.	

Applications for tickets to be made on or before THURSDAY, the 26th November, to the Committee, under cover to the Secretary, at the Exchange.

Cards of admission, one guinea each.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

MADAME FARRELLY'S Select Quadrille Party, every Friday evening, at her residence, 44, Elizabeth-street North. Madame Farrelly intends giving a Ball on TUESDAY, the 24th instant. Applications for tickets must be made by Saturday, 21st instant, the number limited to 150. The European Band is engaged for the occasion.

SCHOOL OF ARTS LECTURES.—The Committee of this institution have the pleasure to announce that an extra lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, in the Hall, next November 23rd, by D. H. DENIEHY, Esq., M.L.A., on the Poetry of Charles Harpur. Members will be admitted on the production of their cards of membership, and are entitled to introduce two ladies. Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, and the lecture will commence at half-past 7 precisely.

OPENING SERVICES, CHALMERS' CHURCH, Cleveland Estate.—Chalmers' Church will be OPENED on SABBATH, the 22nd November. The following ministers will conduct the services:

Morning, 11 a.m. ... ... Rev. A. SALMON
Afternoon, 3½ p.m. ... Rev. H. DARLING
Evening, 7 p.m. ... ... Rev. Dr. MACKAY.

A collection will be made at the close of each service.

AUSTRALIAN WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Anniversary Services of the Sydney East Branch:—

SERMONS will be preached on SUNDAY, November 22, as under:—Bourke-street Chapel—in the morning by the Rev. W. J. Davis (from the Friendly Islands), and in the evening by the Rev. J. Watsford; Paddington—in the morning by the Rev. J. Oram, and in the evening by the Rev. R. W. Vanderkiste; Waverley—in the morning by the Rev. W. Clarke, and in the evening by the Rev. C. Creed, Services commence at 11 a.m., and half-past 6 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETINGS will be held in Bourke-street Chapel, on MONDAY, the 23rd; at Paddington on WEDNESDAY, the 25th; and at Waverley on THURSDAY, the 26th instant. Chair to be taken on each occasion at 7 p.m. The Rev. J. Waterhouse, from Feejee; the Rev. W. J. Davis, from the Friendly Islands; the Rev. C. Creed, lately a missionary at New Zealand; and a native assistant missionary from Rotumah, are expected to be present, as well as other ministers and gentlemen, and will afford much interesting and valuable missionary information.

FREEMASONRY.—LEINSTER MARINE LODGE OF AUSTRALIA No 266.—Emergency MEETING of M. M.'s at the Hall, York-street, THIS EVENING (Friday), at 7 p.m. precisely. By order of the W. M. J. FALK, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the MEMBERS OF OUR AUSTRALIAN CLUB will be held, at Host PARDOE'S, Cricketers' Arms, Elizabeth-street, on MONDAY EVENING, the 23rd instant, at 8 o'clock precisely. Former members of Our Australian Club are particularly requested to attend. By order of the Committee. H. P., Secretary. November 20th.

NOTICE.—Lane Cove and North Shore, making and forming the Roads.—The meeting held at the Union Inn, pursuant to advertisement, on MONDAY last, was adjourned till MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at four o'clock, to be held by consent of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, at the Church of England School Room, St. Leonard's, when all who are interested are requested to attend.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS, COLONIAL SERVICE.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the Board of Works, Sydney, up to 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, from persons willing to contract for the performance of either of the respective services undermentioned, during the year ending 31st December, 1858.

Emptying privies at the Victoria Barracks, and at the various military and colonial buildings in Sydney.

Lighting external lamps at the Victoria Barracks.

Sweeping chimneys at the Victoria Barracks, and at the various military and colonial buildings in Sydney.

Winding and regulating turret clocks in Government buildings, Sydney.

Supplying such coffins as may be required for the Colonial Public Service, in the police district of Sydney.

Separate tenders to be furnished for each service, endorsed "Tender for emptying Privies," &c., as the case may be.

Form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's office, Hyde Park.

TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—Watch-house, Glen Innes.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Board of Works, Sydney, until 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 28th November, from persons willing to contract for the erection of a Watch-house, at Glen Innes.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Watch-house, Glen Innes."

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, and at the Police Office, Armidale.

PLASTERERS willing to tender for the Plastering the interior and Cementing the exterior of a first-class Villa and Offices, at Rose Bay, Point Piper Estate, are requested to forward their offers on or before WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, addressed to Messrs. LEWIS, Architects, William-street.

TO CARPENTERS and others.—TENDERS required for repair of National Schoolhouse, Burwood. Apply upon the premises.

HARTLEY CHURCH.—The former tenders having been too high, a second plan has been adopted, for which tenders will be received up to the 4th of December, by the Building Committee, Court House, Hartley, where plans and specifications of the same may be seen. Hartley, 16th November.

CAUTION.—MINISTERS of every Denomination are cautioned not to marry my daughter, ALICE PERKINS, without my consent, she being a minor. SAMUEL PERKINS, Macdonald River.

COLONEL ROBBINS, in reply to numerous applications, wishes it to be clearly understood that he is not authorised to employ or appoint agents to purchase horses in this colony for the Indian Government. October 30.

REPRESENTATION of MACQUARIE WARD.—The friends of Mr. GEORGE SMITH are respectfully invited to attend a MEETING to be held at Mr. Charles Beale's, corner of George and Park streets, THIS EVENING, at 8 p.m. Mr. SMITH will attend.

TO THE MUNICIPAL ELECTORS OF GIPPS WARD.—GENTLEMEN,—I beg to return you my most sincere thanks for the warm support I have at all times received at your hands, and permit me at the same time to intimate to you that I now wish to resign in favour of William Thurlow, Esq., who has just returned amongst us, and who has had for many years the honour of representing this Ward as Alderman. To him, gentlemen, I now desire to give my whole support, and believe me,

Yours, most gratefully,

THOMAS RYAN.

Prince-street, November 19.

MACQUARIE WARD, 19th November, 1857.—To JOHN CALDWELL, Esquire, Pitt-street.—SIR,—We, the undersigned electors of Macquarie Ward, believe (from the knowledge we have of your thorough business habits, your unimpeachable private character, as well as your general acquaintance with the wants and requirements of the city) that you would make an efficient Alderman to represent our interests in the Municipal Council, in the room of the Honorable George Hill, who retires from office. We therefore beg respectfully to request that you will allow yourself to become a candidate; and, in the event of your consenting to do so, we pledge ourselves to vote for, and use every exertion to secure, your return.

Michael Chapman	Henry Furse
E. Beaumont	James Kelly
R. Mountcastle	John Brady
G. C. Tuting	James Cook
E. Phillips	Thomas Peat
George Moore	John Dean
John Halbert	Richard Parr
B. S. Haigh	Charles Staple
John Weight	J. Myers
J. M. Rush	R. Iredale
Lewis Moss	Richard Bently
James Johnstone	James Beaver
John S. Jones	Charles Beaver
W. R. Robinson	James Cargo
Mark Spence	William Cargo
Francis Giles	J. Benson
J. H. Myers	Joseph Medcalf
James T. Grocott	Thomas Sayer Carter
Robert Stewart	John Medcalf
John M'Guffin	Charles Bovis
Richard M'Guffin	J. C. Brandon
R. T. Penfold	G. Winter
C. W. Roberts	William Smith
Thomas M'Guffin	John Stephens
Andrew Allan	John Harbison
James M'Elnerry	T. Taylor
Edward Clelland	John Jones
John Drewery	David Smart
William Allan	John Jones
Thomas Crips	B. Palmer
Philip Powell	William Vial
William Burne	M. S. Hutchinson
Henry Dayrell	G. B. Kelly
Alexander Cameron	Thomas Riley
Charles Hamilton	Bartholomew Long
Thomas Coates	James Ham
Thomas Lusty	William Stephens
Barnard Kilpatrick	William Thompson
William Robson	R. Thompson
John Cooke	C. Preddy
William Bond	H. Clark
John Palser	W. Tibbey
J. W. Wheeler	Philip Ridley
F. Lassett	John Barry
James Burrard	James Cox
Daniel Quirk	Samuel Barnaud.

Sydney, 19th November, 1857.

To the gentlemen signing the above requisition.

In answer to the above requisition, I beg to state that, in deference to the request so respectably and numerously signed, I acknowledge myself a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Municipal Council for Macquarie Ward, caused by the retirement of Alderman Hill; and, if elected, promise to fulfil the duties to the best of my abilities.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN CALDWELL.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen, on Sunday night or Monday morning last, from behind the Victoria Barracks, Paddington, a Chesnut PONY, about 13 hands high, branded RPO on ribs, long square tail. Whoever delivers him to Mr. DIAMOND, Half-way Public-house, Paddington, shall receive £1 reward; or any person or persons detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed from the Government Domain, Parramatta, a Brown Horse, branded PJ on near shoulder, C under saddle, hind feet white. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery, will receive the above reward, by applying to A. PAYTEN, Australian Arms, Parramatta.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed from Kickerbill Liverpool Plains, a Chesnut MARE, branded E over A near shoulder, blaze down face, white hairs along back: had a bay Horse Foal at foot, unbranded, star in forehead, off hind foot white. The above reward will be given, if stolen, on conviction of the thief; or £5, if strayed, upon delivery of the mare to the undersigned. RICHARD WEAVER. Kickerbill, November 13.

LOST, on the North Shore in the neighbourhood of Neutral Bay, a large black and white Dog, tip off left ear, and part of right cut. A reward will be given if required. F. H. GRUNDY, 11, Exchange Offices.

LOST, a LETTER CASE, between Myers' and College buildings, Jamison-street. Whoever will bring the same to 95, Macquarie-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, a GOLD BROOCH, with Hair, the owners name engraved on the back. Any person bringing the same to No. 28, Kent-street, will be rewarded for their trouble.

FOUND, a Box of CANDLES, on the Parramatta Road. The owner can have it by describing it and paying expenses. Address X Y Z., Post Office, Ashfield.

FURNITURE carefully REMOVED by spring vans, 5s. per hour, or by contract. D. BUIST and SON.

PADDINGTON.—To those gentlemen wishful of seeing a well appointed druggist's business established in the above locality, will oblige by communicating further to W. B., 36, George-street.

SURGEON for the Districts of PADDINGTON and WAVERLEY.—In answer to a party advertising in the MORNING HERALD of Thursday, 19th November, a surgeon as described will commence practice in the above districts as soon as he finds a suitable residence. Advertiser holds a high public appointment, and is at present residing in Sydney. For further particulars, address to L.L.L., HERALD Office.

WOULD the ANONYMOUS SCRIBBLER who advertises for a respectable Married Surgeon and Druggist, for the districts of Paddington and Waverley, be manly enough to give his name and address in SATURDAY'S HERALD, November the 21st, for the benefit of one and all concerned. If it should not appear, any other advertisement from the same source will be looked upon as a contemptible hoax

300 TONS A. A. Company's Coals required for the UNDAUNTED. Apply to KIRCHNER and CO., Wynyard-street.

A HAPPY HOME for orphan children, requiring maternal care, is offered by a person of the highest respectability, with education, &c., if required, on very moderate terms. Address Mrs. LANE, 193, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

A CATHOLIC LADY wishes for a Situation as Resident Governess in a respectable Catholic family; she is fully competent to teach French (having resided for some time in France), music, and English. She has had great experience in teaching, and can offer the highest testimonials as to respectability and capability. Address, A. B. C., HERALD Office, Sydney.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, with two children, is anxious to procure employment, either as a Teacher of Needlework in a parochial school, or as a Housekeeper, or, indeed, in any capacity not absolutely menial, in which her services can be available. References—Rev. Graham Fox, Bathurst, and Rev. A. H. Stephen, Redfern. Apply to D., Post Office, Redfern.

A HANDY LAD wanted. Apply between 10 and 11, at 14, Macquarie-place.

CLERK WANTED.—The Vacancy in the office of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company having been filled up, candidates for the appointment can have their testimonials returned to them upon application. A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary. Wynyard Square, November 19.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, by a young English lady, educated in France, a situation in the above capacity, in a respectable Catholic family or school. She is competent to impart a sound English education, with French, music, German, and singing. Address CONSTANTIA, Post Office, Parramatta.

GOOD SHIP JOINERS Wanted, at Mort's Dry Dock. ROUNTREE and CO.

LOADING for YASS. Apply 23, Lower George-street.

REQUIRED, immediately, for districts of Paddington and Waverley, an experienced respectable married Surgeon, to whom every encouragement will be given, and who has been accustomed to dispense medicine. Also, a competent Druggist for same neighbourhood.

ROOTY HILL STEAM SAW MILLS.—To Contractors.—WANTED, good Teams to draw into the mills 5000 logs of timber, now ready, measuring from 40 to 100 feet in length. The logs are lying in various distances from the mill, from 100 yards, up to a mile and a half. Persons desirous of contracting for the above can take the whole or any part at per foot. Timber carriages are on the ground, and will be lent to the contractors for the purpose. Apply to JONES and PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

STORE.—Wanted, a Large Ground Floor, in a business part of the City. MASON, BROTHERS, Circular Quay.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—The advertiser, holding a pew in St. James' Church, wishes to treat with a party to occupy same during advertiser's absence from Sydney. Address A. X., Post Office, Sydney.

THE WIDOW of a professional gentleman, 35 years of age, just arrived from England, would be happy to undertake the management of a gentleman's house or family, in the city or interior. Address, Z., care of Mrs. Staines, Registry Office, Castlereagh-street.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS.—A Sober Man will find constant employment at J. BENNETT'S, St. Mary's, South Creek.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, several good Hands to make summer slops. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., Pitt-street.

TO DRAPER'S ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a Good Hand. PERRY, BROTHERS, King-street.

TO CARPENTERS, &c.—Wanted, by a Steady Young Man, Constant Employment. Country not objected to. For address apply to Mr. LARTER, 70, South Head Road.

TEAMS WANTED, for Bathurst. RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street.

WAITER.—Wanted, a young Man as Waiter. None but sober and good characters need apply. Apply at the City Hotel, opposite Jamison-street.

WANTED, an Awning. Apply J. WIGHTMAN, 29, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Parlourmaid, who understands Dressmaking. Apply before 1 o'clock, at 70, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED to rent, in the suburbs, a Cottage, furnished or unfurnished. Address FOX, HERALD Office.

WANTED TO HIRE for three months, a Stout Cob, suitable for town use. He will be well fed and looked after. Address, stating lowest terms, to HORSE, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Journeyman Gunmaker. To a good workman constant employment, and the highest wages will be given. No drunkards need apply. Apply by post to J. A. SHEPHERD, gunmaker, High-street, West Maitland.

WANTED to be known, Portraits, 5s., with case, 290, George-street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, a Young Man capable of keeping the books of a general Store in the country, and willing to make himself useful. Apply to G. CHISHOLM and Co., Pitt-street.

WANTED, immediately, a Wet-nurse. Apply to Dr. ROBERTSON, 3, Wynyard-square, at 2 p.m.

WANTED, a good Working Man, to look after horses and make himself otherwise useful. Apply to Mr. G. HILL, Surry Hills.

WANTED, in a Family residing four miles from Sydney, a Cook and a Coachman; no objection to a married couple without children; they must be really good servants. Liberal wages. Apply to Mrs. PAWSEY, Registry Office, King-street.

WANTED, a Servant Girl, 13 years of age. Apply at 23, Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, Partial Board and Residence at Petersham or Ashfield by a Single Gentleman. Address Q., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a first-hand Dressmaker. Apply to M. A. M'LEAN, 97, Cumberland-street North.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, about fifteen years of age, to Nurse a baby. Apply to Mr. GOOLD, Upper Paddington, South Head Road, on SATURDAY next. A reference will be required.

WANTED, by a professional Gentleman's Widow, without incumbrance, a situation as Companion to a lady or as Superintendent of a small family. HAIGH and ASHLIN, agents, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a Lad, to make himself useful. Apply to A. CAPORN and CO., Queen's-place.

WANTED, a Pony, Harness, and Gig. Cheap. Apply Mr. SMART, 40, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED to Purchase, a good Horse and Dray. HAIGH and ASHLIN, agents, Pitt-street.

WANTED, in December, on the North Shore or Balmain, near the Ferry, or in the suburbs, a Cottage with five or six rooms, kitchen, servants' room, and small garden. Address I. F., Box No. 219, Post Office, stating rent.

WANTED, a Female Servant, to Wash and Iron. Apply Rev. S. E. THRELKELD, William-street.

WANTED, three Apprentices, for the barque ASA PACKER. R. TOWNS and CO.

WANTED, a smart Boy, who has a knowledge of the drapery business. Apply to W. MURPHY, 16, Park-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, who can show two years, or more if required, for sobriety and honest and industrious conduct from his last place, either in a bakehouse or shop, or to carry out bread, or to keep books of any kind; or to take charge of any store in Sydney, or any gentleman's horse and carriage, or in any business in Sydney. Address H. B., HERALD Office, Sydney.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a situation to attend on a lady returning to England. Address, K.W., HERALD Office

WANTED, a female General House Servant. Apply 480, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a large Furnished House, well situated for a boarding-house. Address X. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a thorough Groom, to proceed to India with two horses; one having been in the mounted police or cavalry, preferred. A married man, without incumbrance, the wife a good plain cook, not objected to. Liberal wages to a suitable party with recommendations. Apply to OLIVER STAINES, Labour Offices, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a second-hand, full compass, Broadwood's piano. Apply to MARTIN and HILL, No. 219, George street.

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress. Apply to Mrs. SAUNDERS, No. 3, Marlborough-terrace, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a Foreman Baker; one accustomed to Scotch bread. C. J. ROBERTSON, Botany Road.

WANTED, Two Sailmakers. Apply to MITCHELL and CO.

WANTED, a Person to Play the Piano and accompany songs at concert. Apply at the Ship Inn, Sussex-st.

WANTED, Brickmakers to make and burn a few kilns of bricks. For further particulars apply to GEORGE SEYMOUR, Baker-street, Windsor.

WANTED, a good Gig or Saddle Horse, about four or five years old. Apply to THOS. FARRELL, Wine and Spirit Merchant, 439, King-street.

WANTED, a Small House or Cottage; rent must be moderate. Address HOUSE, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female Cook. Apply at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Nurse-girl. Apply to Mrs. MAY, opposite St. Paul's, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a Situation, as Groom, or to drive a horse and cart. Good reference given. Address A. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a young person as Housemaid. Apply Ashmore Cottage, 26, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a General Female Servant, one who can wash and milk. Apply to Mr. JAMES KELLY, Emu Inn, George-street.

WANTED, to Rent, a small Farm, within the district of Sydney. Address, with particulars, to W. M. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good Joiner. Enquire at Mr. DAVEY'S, North Shore.

WANTED, a young Man, as Groom and Gardener, for Bathurst. J. C. GLUE, 47, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Housemaid and Laundress, for Bathurst. J. C. GLUE, 47, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General Servant—one who can cook and wash. Apply at No. 94, Palmer-street.

WANTED, Two Farm Labourers. Must have good references. Apply to J. MERRIMAN, at 9 o'clock This Morning.

WANTED, by a Young Person, a Situation as Housekeeper; country preferred. Address A. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a middle-aged Couple, a Situation to take charge of offices or stores, and to make themselves generally useful. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address G. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a steady Man, who understands Shoeing Horses and Sharpening Tools. None but competent men need apply to the Gardener, Sir D. Cooper's, Rose Bay.

WANTED, by a Single Man, a Furnished Room. Address J. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Farm Labourers and Female Servants; good character. Metropolitan Registry Office, No. 10, Pitt-street.

WANTED, in a small family, at Darlinghurst, a General Servant, able to wash and iron. Apply to MOLONEY and CO., grocers, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Young Man for a general store in the country, to take charge of the grocery and ironmongery department. Unexceptionable references required. Apply This Morning, at No. 300, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a respectable Young Person, as Nurse, with a good character from her last situation. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12, to Mrs. BRAY, Prince-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, 1000 Store Bullocks, delivered at Dubbo. Wanted, a good Farming Man.

No. 1. Good Murrumbidgee Station for SALE, 1800 Cattle, large draft fit for market. 14 years' lease.

No. 2. Fine fattening Run, Lachlan District, Salt Bush and Myall, water, without stock.

No. 3. Fattening Run at Lake Victoria, same class of country, very large. Terms easy.

GARLAND and BINGHAM, 72, Sussex street, Sydney.

A LARGE SHOP, suitable for offices, or a wholesale business, and Stable to LET, 5, Bridge-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. CAREW'S, corner of Castlereagh and Hunter streets.

BEDROOMS, with Board, vacant, Sion House, Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for Gentlemen and Families, at Mrs. SMITH'S, 6, Hunter-street.

BUSINESS Premises, in Pitt-street.—To LET, two Shops, and extensive premises in the rear. Apply to ALFRED FAIRFAX, 287, George-street.

COTTAGE to LET, 6 Rooms, kitchen; Upper William-street, Rushcutter's Bay. Apply to J. F. WILCOX, 30, Hunter-street.

COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS, opposite the Exchange, Pitt street, Offices to LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE in the town of Liverpool, one and a quarter hours from town—5 rooms, kitchen, 2-stalled stable, baking oven, shed, pantries, &c., and well adapted for a respectable family. To be LET for four months, at 25s. per week. J. T. GROCOTT and CO., 53, King-street.

HOUSE to LET, in Cumberland-street, 6 rooms, water laid on, and very convenient. Rent low, to a respectable tenant. Apply to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf.

HOUSE to LET, with large garden, Burwood, five minutes' walk from Station. Apply to Mr. HENDERSON, Lucas Road, Burwood; or, Cashier, R. J. and G. Want No. 139, Pitt-street Rent £30.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Suite of Offices, forming one-half of the new building erected by the Sydney Insurance Company at the corner of Hunter and Pitt streets, will be LET for a term.

The above comprise lower and upper rooms, capable of giving much accommodation by subdivision, and being in the choicest business locality in the city, are most suitable for a public institution, or town offices of a great mercantile firm.

Applications stating terms will be received at the Company's Offices, Bridge-street, until the 25th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, 149, Bathurst-street East. Cottage lately occupied by Mrs. C. Smith.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to Let: no bonus required. Enquire of Mr. DELOHERY, 167, Pitt-street, Near Park-st.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET, in the centre of the city, without bonus, doing a good trade, and at moderate rent; the present occupant being compelled to leave it at the forthcoming transfer, having other business to attend to. Apply at the Wollongong Hotel, corner of Kent and Bathurst streets.

ST. KILDA HOUSE Private Boarding Establishment for Gentlemen and Families, 15, Woolloomooloo-st.

TO LET, a House and Shop. Apply to ROBERT GUY, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, the Shop and Premises, next door to the Beehive Inn, Campbell-street, Haymarket, lately occupied as a grocer's shop. Apply to JOHN WOODS, hay and corn store, corner of Pitt and Campbell streets, Haymarket.

TO LET, Two 4-roomed Cottages; rent, 13s. P. HEALY, butcher, Botany Road, Redfern.

TO LET, the House in Hunter-street now in the occupation of Mr. Wilcox; also, the Store known as Beames and Keele's, in Hunter-street, between George and Pitt streets. Apply to JOSEPH SIMMONS, junior, Britannia Hotel, Pitt-street.

TO LET, that large business House, No. 1, Park-street, first door from George-street, lately occupied by Mr. Allen, grocer, containing a large double shop, six rooms, and detached kitchen; gas and water laid on; back entrance, yard, and sheds if necessary, with extensive cellarage, suitable for a wine merchant. Apply at Dr. MOFFITT'S, 140, Castlereagh-street North, before 10 a.m. or after 6 p.m.

TO LET, on the Parramatta Road, and a few minutes walk from the Sydney University—That newly-built stone house in the garden of Mr. J. B. JONES; it contains every convenience for a family residence. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, the extensive Stores, with Dwelling-house attached, situated Lower George-street, lately occupied by the undersigned. MITCHELL and CO., Circular Quay.

TO LET, in Clarence-street, a Cottage, with immediate possession. Apply Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-st.

TO LET, a Cottage within two minutes' walk of the Newtown Railway Station. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-street, Sydney.

TO LET, at Ashfield, with immediate possession, a four-roomed Cottage, with detached kitchen, within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S office, Bligh-street.

TO LET, in Parramatta-street, Providence Chapel with Dwelling House, containing 4 rooms, and garden attached, water laid on. Rent moderate. Apply to S. DICKSON, draper, 352, George-street.

TO LET, Houses, five rooms 12s., three rooms 9s. Apply Mr. THOMAS, grocer, Bay-street.

TO LET, in Castlereagh-street, near Bathurst-street, a House, containing shop, fitted up, and four rooms, with outhouses. Possession immediately. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a Bakehouse and four-roomed House, No. 60, Prince-street.

TO LET, a House in Castlereagh-street, near to Bathurst-street, occupied at present by Dr. Redhead. Apply to Mr. TUNKS.

TO LET, Eight-roomed House, and kitchen and servants' room, in Berry-street, St. Leonard's, North Shore. Apply to FRANCIS MOONEY.

TO LET, Prospect Cottage, Strawberry Hills, consisting of six rooms, detached kitchen, shed, well of water, paddock, &c. The house is newly painted and papered, and immediate possession can be given. May be viewed on application to Mr. MACDONALD, grocer, opposite; and for particulars apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, the House, in York-street, opposite the Police Office, recently in the occupation of the late G. R. Nichols, Esq., M.P., comprising eight rooms; yard, with enclosed shed, water laid on, &c. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO BE LET, and may be entered immediately, in a populous neighbourhood, situate at the corner of Castlereagh and Goulburn streets, a good and roomy premises, adapted for any extensive business, comprising a large store or shop, with cellarage, parlour, spacious upper rooms, kitchen, stabling, yard, well enclosed, water, and every convenience for a family: secure back entrance to the whole. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. PLOMER, at his residence adjoining. Terms, moderate.

TO LET, in Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, a first-class House, comprising six rooms, with detached kitchen and servants' room. Apply to THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

TO LET, a House containing 4 rooms, kitchen, and outhouse, and water laid on. Apply 242, Market-st.

TO BE LET or SOLD, 14 miles from West Maitland, 100 Acres of land, 14 cleared and under wheat; a good bush house of four rooms, a garden and stockyard, piggery, and wheat shed on the premises. Possession can be given at any time. For further particulars apply to W. M'PHELLEMY, 64, Sussex-street.

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Jury Court

Before Mr. Justice Milford and a jury of four.

BRIERLY V. OVERMYER.

This was an action for the non-acceptance of certain bricks according to contract.

The first count in the declaration was of a special contract, for the purchase of a kiln containing 30,000 bricks by the defendant, delivery to be made in Sydney by the plaintiff, as defendant should require them, payment to be made weekly. Breach, that defendant refused to accept the bricks. There were also counts for goods bargained and sold, and for goods sold and delivered.

The defendant's pleas traversed the making of the contract set out in the declaration, and paid £24 into Court on the third count.

Mr. Blake and Mr. Windeyer, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Isaacs for the defendant.

The plaintiff was a bricklayer and brickmaker, but the latter part of his business was managed by his wife, with whom the present contract was entered into; the wife was, of course, unable to give her evidence, but it appeared from the evidence of several brick-carters, that the defendant had admitted that he had bought a kiln of bricks from the defendant. The evidence given by the defendant went to show that he had merely bought the bricks by the thousand—at the rate of £3 5s. per thousand, and had bought them subject to the condition that they should be approved of by the architect looking after the house for which they were intended; thirteen thousand were delivered; but the defendant refused to accept any more, as the architect objected to them, and of these, according to the defendant's evidence, only seven thousand were used.

His Honor summed up, directing the jury that there was no evidence to prove the contract set out in the first count of the declaration.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff on the third count; damages, £18 5s., over and above the sum paid into Court.

Banco Court.

Before Mr. Justice Therry and a jury of four.

CULLEN V. HANRAHAN.

This was an action for trespass, in which several issues were raised, chiefly as to the ownership of the *locus in quo* which was claimed by both parties.

Mr. Faucett and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff; and the Attorney-General and Mr. Holroyd for the defendant.

The dispute here was really one as to boundary, and the evidence was, as in all such disputes, of a lengthy, complicated, and conflicting character. The plaintiff and defendant had purchased adjoining farms, at, or near, Jamberoo, in the district of Illawarra, from Mr. Owen, of Wollongong. The purchases, however, were made according to a plan in which these and other farms were marked out as the "Woodstock Farms," and purported to be of various sizes. But on measuring these farms upon the ground it turned out that there was not land enough to give each purchaser his full quantity. Each of the disputants was at issue with his neighbour as to his property boundary, and each charged the other with an encroachment upon the adjacent land.

The jury's finding upon the various issues amounted substantially to a verdict for the defendant.

SHEA V. TOOTH.

This was an action of trover for certain building materials, the property of the plaintiff, said to have been taken possession of and appropriated by the defendant.

Mr. Dalley appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Holroyd for the defendant.

Shea had been a sub-contractor, under one Smith, who was employed in the erection of a building for the defendant. Disputes had arisen between Shea and Smith, and the former, conceiving, as he said, that Smith meant to cheat him, removed the materials clandestinely from the building to his own place. Smith was arrested on the charge of stealing these materials, but was discharged. The materials, however, which had been taken to the Police Office at the time of Shea's arrest, were given over to defendant, upon a guarantee, and were used in the building. There was also a claim for extras. The defence was that Smith had been the only person with whom the defendant had, through his architect, contracted; that it was Smith therefore alone who was responsible to the plaintiff, and to whom defendant was in his turn responsible. Smith had died, but his claims or liabilities would of course endure to his present representatives. The extra work was disputed. Shea declared that some of the goods taken had never been upon the ground at all, but the goods were all mixed together in the store at the time they were removed by the constables, and had not made any specific demand for these particular goods, but for the whole.

His Honor having summed up, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £41 17s., being the value of the goods which had never been on defendant's premises, but which the agents of the latter had nevertheless removed from the police office.

Causes for This Day.

Jury Court.—Young v. Maxwell; Evans v. Dobson; Morris, official assignee, v. Scott; the same v. same; Darrah and another v. Ashwin and others; Jones v. M'Quarters.

Banco Court.—Armstrong v. Parkinson; Goodin v. Holt and another; Furlong v. Keele; Edwards v. Greer; Quail v. Harris; Miller v. Hayes (assessment).

In Equity.—Erwin v. Thurlow, motion for decree; Holmes v. Taggart, hearing; Collins v. O'Neal, claim; Gore v. Gore, hearing.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Frank Howson, a third meeting. Some debts amounting to £394 15s. were proved, and the official assignee read his report. The assignee was directed, first, to sell the equity of redemption and interest of insolvent in and to certain allotments of land at Cheltenham and at Five Dock, mortgaged by deposit of deeds to secure payment of £210, cash lent; secondly, to accept an offer of £40 for insolvent's interest in a lease of land at St. Leonard's; and, thirdly, to allow insolvent his household furniture, wearing apparel, and theatrical wardrobe.

In the insolvent estate of Robert Gilchrist, a single meeting. Insolvent amended his schedule, and was allowed to retain his wearing apparel. No debts were proved.

In the estate of Henry Drewett, a single meeting. A debt of £25 11s. 2d. was proved, and insolvent was allowed to retain (subject to payment of court fees) his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of George James, a single meeting. Several debts were proved, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

In the matter of the appointment of Mr. James Roberts as trustee in M'Lean's estate, a meeting was held, at which Mr. Roberts was examined by Mr. Fitzhardinge; and the other witnesses not being in attendance, then adjourned until 2 p.m on Wednesday next.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, November 20.—William Brady, third, 11; George B. Rogers, third, 12; Allan Swyny, second, half-past 12; James Giblett, second, 1. George James, adjourned single, for proof of claims and for examination of insolvent, half-past 1.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before Mr. Forbes, Mr. Egan, Mr. Eliott, and Mr. Arkins.

Eight drunkards were fined 10s. each; and a similar penalty was imposed on a woman convicted of having made use of obscene language in a public place.

Philip Searle was brought before the bench by constable Keenan, who deposed that yesterday morning he received him into custody from Michael Owen, who charged him with having stolen a watch, a guard chain, and two seals; prisoner said that he knew nothing whatever of the property; on making enquiry, found the watch, chain, and keys produced, at Joseph's Pawn Office. Michael Owen, mate of the schooner Louisa and Maria, lying off Erskine-street Wharf, deposed that on Tuesday they arrived from Manning River, and prisoner was a passenger; about six o'clock on Wednesday morning prisoner went on board for his luggage; while he was on board, he (witness) went on deck, leaving his watch, chain, and two keys attached, hanging up in his berth; shortly afterwards prisoner came on deck and witness sent a boat to put him on shore; on going below he immediately missed his watch, and suspected prisoner of having taken it, because no other person had had an opportunity during the time mentioned; the watch, chain, and keys, are those spoken of, his property, and worth £21 10s. Henry Josephs, pawnbroker, deposed that the property produced was yesterday morning pledged to him by prisoner, for 30s. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

John Higgins was brought before the Bench on suspicion of having stolen a case containing 50 pieces of knives and forks, and a powder-flask. James Moore, of Sussex-street, dealer, identified the articles as his property, and worth 25s.; he yesterday went to Beal's public-house for a glass of ale, and placed these things upon the counter; while he was engaged in conversation his goods vanished; he had no recollection of having seen the prisoner at Beal's. Prisoner elected to be summarily tried by the Bench, and was found guilty. To be imprisoned with hard labour for three calendar months.

Hamond Deneck was found guilty of having stolen a basketmaker's cane-splitting implement, valued at 35s., the property of Henry Heinze, a fellow-countryman, and occupying lodgings in the same house, in Clarence-street, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour one month.

Henry Linfield, the notorious robber of hen-roosts, was brought before the Bench on suspicion of having stolen three ducks which between eleven and twelve o'clock last night were found in his possession by constable Marshall. Failing to give a reasonable account of his possession, he was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour three months.

Some considerable time was occupied in a case Douglass v. Wisdom, in which defendant is charged with having, in the *Northern Times*, published a libel of and concerning the complainant. It was postponed for further hearing this day week.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. A. C. Hood.

Robert Leal, charged with an assault upon Mary Randle, was fined 19s., with 4s. 6d. costs, and bound over to keep the peace.

David Parkins and Archibald Watson were fined in the usual amount for drunkenness.

Edward Amos, for desertion from the ship Herefordshire, was sentenced to eight weeks' hard labour in gaol.

Charles Gilcraft, convicted of desertion from the Boanerges, was sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

October 17.—Lecture.—Yesterday evening, Mr. Hawkins, M.A., delivered a lecture on Natural Theology, in connection with the Episcopalian Church Society, at the School-house of the parish of St. John's. After a few initiatory remarks, the lecturer observed that, in the limited space of time allowed him, he could give but a very imperfect sketch of his subject. He proceeded to state that Natural Theology, as the words imply, treats of the existence and attributes of a Supreme Being, so far as these can be learned from the study of nature, but teaches us nothing, except by inference, with reference to the designs of that Supreme Being, respecting our existence in a future state, and our principles and conduct in the present—these we learn only from Revelation. The basis of Natural Theology is knowledge, or rather reason, which deduces consequences from evident facts. The foundation of revealed religion is faith, and it is my object briefly to show, in what manner the faith necessary to enable us to believe the information afforded by Revelation is strengthened by the consideration of the facts disclosed by an attentive study of what is commonly termed the order of Nature. Mr. Hawkins proceeded to state that before speaking of the attributes of the Deity, it would be necessary to consider the proposition, that "the universe is the work of an intelligent Creator or First Cause," remarking that various arguments had been employed in proof of it, and that each in its turn had been pronounced fallacious or insufficient, the fact being that an *a priori* proof is logically impossible, since we cannot prove the existence of that of which we do not fully understand beforehand the nature and properties. He proceeded to observe that the truth of the proposition, that the universe is the work of an Intelligent Creator or First Cause, is inferred from the marks of contrivance, design, and order which exist throughout the world—the argument being that, however far we go back, assigning one physical or mechanical cause after another to account for any phenomenon, we must at last come to some cause not mechanical, since contrivance indicates an intelligent contriver, and design an intelligent designer. As an instance of this design he mentioned the eye, comparing it with the telescope, microscope, and camera obscura, and mentioning the physical adaptation of light to the production of the image on the retina; arguing that we are justified in drawing the conclusion that the eye is as certainly an instrument produced by an intelligent mechanist as is a telescope, unless it can be shown that it is self-existent, or has been produced by any tendency of its component parts to arrange themselves in this particular form. The lecturer then alluded to the ancient theory that all things were produced by the concourse of atoms, which had a tendency to come together and fill certain moulds, which, by pure chance, determined the figure and properties of the objects produced; and that the reason we have not new creations (so to speak) every day is, that all the available or useful moulds are filled up; but even admitting this absurd idea, the questions naturally occur, whence the atoms? whence the tendency? and whence the moulds? Mr. Hawkins then went on at considerable length to speak of the unity, omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence of the Deity, and illustrating the various attributes; and he also remarked on the existence of goodness, justice, and truth being visible to us in an eminent degree in the works of the Creator. He spoke of the two classes that natural philosophers have been divided into, the inductive and deductive reasoners; the former class searching for causes of known effects, and the latter deducing consequences from known principles. The inductive reasoners, as we might anticipate from the tendency of their researches, being led step by step from Nature up to Nature's God; while the second class are apt to end in losing sight of all necessity for a First Great Cause. The lecturer concluded with the following remark:—There is a peculiar sense of the character of the Deity which flashes upon the mind from the consideration of such instances of His wisdom and power as those which I have adduced, which is the present reward of a diligent enquiry into his works, and perhaps the foretaste of some of those intellectual enjoyments which will constitute the happiness of a future state.

Mr. Woolls directed attention to two errors, into which many of our logical and metaphysical writers have fallen; in the first place that natural theology has been treated by them as a dry and speculative science, designed for scholars and divines, and not adapted for the study of the masses; and, secondly, the great error which many of the writers of the last century fell into, that of neglecting first principles.

Dr. Greenup cited Sir Isaac Newton as an example of the inductive reasoners, and who fully bore out what Mr. Hawkins had stated with regard to their reverence for the Creator.

Mr. King produced a tooth of the mammoth, and illustrated the theory of Cuvier, and he offered the unanimous vote of thanks of the meeting to Mr. Hawkins for the excellent lecture they had been favoured with.

HUNTER RIVER NEWS.

(From the Maitland Mercury.)

Destruction of Mr. Kermode's Mill, by Fire.—It is with feelings of great regret that I report the loss of the Dungog Steam Flour Mills, by fire, yesterday morning, the 15th instant. About four o'clock, Mr. Kermode, the proprietor, was aroused by the noise of the blazing fire, and on looking out saw that all was in one mass of blaze; and in a few minutes after, the roof fell in. Within a short time all the neighbours convenient were rendering what assistance the heat would allow, and succeeded in rescuing about £300 worth of flour that was in a verandah room, and covered with a zinc roof. Whilst getting the flour out, the zinc was melting down on the men. The engine is also in part saved. The fire must have originated in the body of the building. The mill had been worked on the previous evening, until the usual time of leaving off, and no candle was left, to Mr. Kermode's knowledge. It is certainly a great loss to the owner, and a great drawback to our town and district; as the proprietor was an active man in his business, and caused a great circulation of money in the village.

Result of Sale.—Mr. Ledsam sold at auction, on the ground, yesterday, one allotment, having 70 feet frontage to Church street, West Maitland, and a depth of 106 feet, at £2 5s. per foot. Amount, £157 10s.

Death by the Falling of a Tree.—On Monday evening, Alexander M'Gregor, a boy of eight years of age, went with his father to draw in some wood, with two bullocks and a dray. Some of the wood had been placed on the dray, and the boy who was driving towards another heap, asked his father on which side of a dead tree in the way he should go. His father told him to "gee off." The front part of the dray came in contact with the tree, which broke and fell; and the boy, who saw it falling, endeavoured to escape, but, unfortunately, ran in its way and was knocked down. His father took him home, but he never spoke again, and died in about ten minutes.

The Rocky River, November 11.—Within the last few days a great change has taken place in the temperature of the weather. Water is now so scarce that washing stuff has to be piled up, not only for sluicing purposes, but even for cradling, until rain falls. On the lower end of Sydney Flat, towards the Post Office Gully, one party last week washed 38 ounces of gold from 16 tubs of stuff, each tub containing about four buckets, the washing stuff being from 1 to 4 inches in thickness. As this part of the flat had been previously only partially wrought, a number of shafts have since been commenced. I have been told that a man and a youth, a few days ago, sold at a store here about 3 ounces of coarse gold, different from any hitherto obtained on these diggings, which they stated had been found within three miles of the Post Office, and the locality would be discovered if the party received a sufficient reward for the discovery. The diggings, they said, would give employment to hundreds of men. But there have been so many pretended discoveries which have led to nothing, that little faith can be put in such reports; it is, however, true that the gold was sold or shown, and the statement made. A deep shaft on the hill behind Sydney Flat, which has been sunk to the depth of 190 feet, has had to be abandoned, in consequence of water mastering the diggers. This is the first instance of a shaft having been left from this cause on these diggings, and though strong parties worked day and night, they could not reduce the water below a certain point. This is to be regretted, as the sounding rod seemed to indicate that the bed rock was within nine feet. Gold, £3 15s. to £3 15s. 6d. per ounce.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have Adelaide journals to the 11th instant.

Mr. Bagot's resolutions expressing alarm at the rejection by the Council of the northern railway extension had been carried in the Assembly, and the Government had promised to adopt some step to reintroduce the bill.

The Civil Service.—The long-promised systematization of the Civil Service was formally inaugurated yesterday. The Treasurer announced the principles on which the salaries of the clerks in Government employment would be regulated, and informed the House that a bill would shortly be introduced of give legislative sanction to those principles. The Estimates were again laid upon the table of the House in a revised form, the new alterations consisting chiefly to those changes which were necessary to provide for the proposed amendment of system. By recommitting the altered portion of the Estimates, and passing the items in the amended form, the Assembly has so far pledged itself to the principles of the system introduced by the present Ministry. The central idea of the new system is to connect certain salaries with certain official positions; and at the same time to make provision for the personal claims which length of service establish. This is accomplished by classifying the Government clerkships. It is proposed to throw them into five grades, marked by a difference of remuneration at the outset to the amount of £40 per annum. The salary attached to the firth class is to be £120; to the fourth, £160; to the third, £200; to the second, £240; and to the first class, £280. A gentleman remaining in any one of these grades for a fixed period becomes entitled to an annual increase of £5, which augments progressively until it amounts to an excess of £35 above the minimum salary of the class, or within one year's increase of the salary of the class next above it. Any further increase of remuneration can only be effected by promotion into a higher class. This classification excludes heads and sub-heads of departments on the one hand, and messengers, porters, and so on, on the other. Provision is to be made, also, for a Superannuation Fund; the payments to which, as we understood the treasurer, are not to be left to the option of the employé.—*Register.*

The Horticultural Show.—Amongst the articles exhibited were some first rate specimens of dried and of preserved fruits. Whilst currants and raisins can be produced in quality equal to the samples shown on Thursday, it is a great pity that a little more enterprise is not thrown into a department of industry which might not only obviate the necessity of sending our money abroad for imported supplies, but which might eventually place us in the position of being able to make export shipments ourselves. The same will hold good with regard to bottled fruits, some excellent specimens of which were placed on the tables. We have on various occasions pointed out the great loss which is incurred by this colony in consequence of our having to import so many articles which could be raised in any quantity amongst ourselves; and the regret to which we thus give expression is deepened every time we visit our various agricultural and horticultural shows. Thousands and tens of thousands sterling are every year sent out of this colony to pay for imported goods, such as we might supply ourselves with, in any quantity, if our enterprise only equalled our resources. The flower show afforded another example of what might, under proper management, prove to be a source of wealth to this colony. At the extreme east end of the building were some branches of mulberry trees, covered with silkworms; and also several boxes of mulberry leaves, upon which other silkworms were feeding. There is no doubt as to the suitableness of the soil and climate of this province to the growth of the mulberry, and we have as little doubt that the silkworm itself would thrive, if tried on a large scale, in this land. On the continent of Europe the mulberry tree is showing signs of those inexplicable and incurable diseases which in different forms, have rendered the once unfailing potato the most uncertain of crops, and which, still more recently, have threatened the destruction of the vines. Without going so far as an hon. member of the Assembly, who recently argued that the failure of a crop in Europe, might be taken as a providential monition, requiring us to cultivate it here, we may fairly avail ourselves of failures elsewhere as a stimulus to greater enterprise amongst ourselves. The cultivation of the silk trade in this colony is no Utopian fancy; at all events, it has not been shown to be such. The mulberry thrives; the silkworms are easily reared; very excellent specimens of raw silk have already been produced; and although the results of amateur cultivation may not always carry the promise of commercial adaptation, the description of labour necessary for tending silkworms is what women and children might render, and would not therefore be so expensive as labour is in other branches of colonial industry. We hope that the conductors of our various shows will continue to keep in mind the useful as well as the ornamental, as our bouquets and flower trophies will lose nothing by being brought into contact with productions of substantial utility and of marketable value.—*Register.*

Further Discoveries of Good Country.—We are glad to announce that intelligence was received yesterday at the Crown Lands' Office of the discovery of a tract of good country for 50 miles in a north-west direction from Fowler's Bay. We have no particulars of the discovery. The direction and distance indicated must carry the available district very close to the western boundary of the colony.—*Register.*

Telegraph Communication with Goolwa.—We were favoured yesterday afternoon with the following communication from Mr. Todd, dated Goolwa, 3h. 55m. November 6th, 1857:—"Telegraphic communication is established to Goolwa this afternoon." The message reached us about two minutes before 4 o'clock, having occupied three minutes altogether in its transmission from the Goolwa Station to Adelaide, in being copied at the Adelaide Station, and being forwarded to our office. Of course, we availed ourselves of the same means of communication to thank Mr. Todd for his information; and we are happy to congratulate him on the successful completion of the first stage of our telegraphic communication with the sister colonies.—*Register.*

The First-born South Australian.—Our readers will be interested in learning that the first European child born in this colony attains his majority to-day. On the 7th of November, 1836, the wife of Mr. James Hoare, now residing at Penwortham, gave birth to a male child, who consequently attains this day the age of 21 years. It has been supposed by many that Mr. Finniss's eldest daughter was the first South Australian born child; but this is not correct. Miss Finniss (now Mrs. Morgan) was born a few days after the birth of the male child above referred to, so that Mr. Finniss is the father of the first daughter born in South Australia, and Mr. Hoare of the first son. It is also worthy of note that Hoare, whose son comes of age to-day, was in the employment of Mr. Finniss at the time of receiving the national honour of being made the father of the first-born South Australian white child.—*Register*, November 7.

An Agricultural Magazine, entitled "The Farm and the Garden," is announced to appear in January next.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We are in receipt of papers from Honolulu to the 6th August. From the *Honolulu Advertiser* we take the following account of the result of an Expedition to Christmas Island:—

Our readers will remember that about the 1st of April the wreck of the barque J. C. Fremont, which was lost on Christmas Island in November last, together with her cargo of lumber, was sold at public auction and bought by J. I. Dowsett, Esq., and others of this port. The purchasers immediately fitted out the brig John Dunlap and schooner Dolphin and dispatched them to that island. They sailed hence on the 20th of April, and after a passage of fourteen days anchored under the lee of Christmas Island.

The shape of this island is that of a horseshoe, with a spur of land running out from the south-eastern side of the island. The centre of the island forms a large bay, or lagoon as it has improperly been called, open to the sea on the western or lee side of the island. At the mouth of this bay is a small island, called Sandy Island, on each side of which is a passage into the bay, through which vessels can go, but they rarely do so, as the anchorage in the north passage is a safe roadstead, with the wind blowing off shore.

Soon after anchoring, the brig's crew was divided into exploring parties, and started off to discover the wreck of the Fremont, taking two days' rations. One party followed the shore from the north-west point of the island, the other party striking a course across the land. After two days' travelling, during which they had progressed but about twenty miles they were forced to return to the brig for provisions. This part of the island was found covered with numerous small lagoons of salt water, through which the explorers had to ford in some instances as deep as their breasts. The water was so acrid from the evaporation and heat, that in some of the lagoons it was impossible to remain in it. On dipping the hand in the water and drying it, it would become covered with a crust of salt. The north side of the island was found to be indented with a succession of bays some three or four miles deep. After seven days' searching, the wreck was discovered in the large bay on the eastern side of the island, formed by the point of land running out to the south-east. It lay beached high and dry, but not easy of access, and between forty and fifty miles from the brig. The island appeared not to have been visited since the loss of the Fremont. Our adventurers commenced getting out the lumber and piling it up in lumber yard fashion, and made preparations for carting it overland. They had taken with them drays, cars and three horses. From the wreck the lumber had to be carted to a lake about seven miles distant. This lake is about five miles long, at one end of which they erected a camp and at the other end another camp. At the last camp a well was dug, which furnished tolerably good water, and, though somewhat brackish, the horses drank it freely. On arriving at the lake, the lumber was rafted across it, five miles, then carted again about one mile, then rafted again across the bay some twenty miles or more to the brig. In crossing the bay they found a sand bar, half a mile wide, which stretched across its entire length, and which was dry at low water, but had about twelve or fifteen inches on it at high tide. Here the rafts had to be lightened and wait for high water. The water in the bay is smooth, and, excepting this bar, there was no difficulty in crossing it. But the labour of getting the lumber from the wreck, to the brig, a distance of forty-five miles was no small task. The brig brought about 40,000 feet, and left about 100,000 feet piled up, ready for carting. A gang of men and the schooner were left at the island, and it is thought that all the lumber, 200,000 to 300,000 feet, and whatever is valuable about the wreck, will be ready for shipment on the return of a vessel. The brig is too small, and a vessel of 250 tons would be filled readily. The horses which were taken down to the island for carting gave out, and became lame, owing probably to the heat and salt water, as well as to a want of grain. There is plenty of grass on the island, such as it is. The horses preferred this to the hay taken for them. Captain Hooper informs us that on the south-west point of the island there is a grove of coconnut trees, numbering perhaps six hundred. On the north side of the bay there are also two or three clusters of coconnut trees, and a cluster on the south-east point. These clusters cannot be seen from each other as they are twenty-five miles apart. The island is much larger than it is generally supposed to be, and is all of fifty miles in length. In the large south-east bay, where so many wrecks occur, there is no anchorage. The water is very deep close in to the shore with a strong tide and surf setting in shore. The land is not over ten feet in height in any part, and cannot be seen from a ship's deck more than eight or ten miles distant. Navigators should therefore be cautious in approaching it. Great numbers of birds exist on the island, as well as turtle; and in the bay near the wreck the fish are so abundant and tame that, sitting on the beach with a hook and line, fine large fish could be hauled in as fast as the hooks could be bated. Captain Hooper found peices of the wreck of the Briton, lost about twenty years ago on the island. The timbers were known to be her's, as they were cedar, of which wood the Briton was constructed. But a singular circumstance noticed was that that these timbers lie about 600 feet from the present shore, and it is supposed that the land has made out that distance into the sea, during the twenty years since the wreck occured. This would appear to be satisfactory evidence that the island is extending its limits. Pieces of ship timber were found strewed along the shore for a distance of more than forty miles. A singular circumstance noticed was, that the fish in the large lagoon or lake near which the camps were erected, were all dead, and in passing over the water in a boat they could be seen lying on the bottom dead; and on the lee shore of this lake, these fishes, which resembled herring, only a little larger, were piled up in winrows, in a state of preservation. On being broken in two, they were as sweet and wholesome as possible. The water in this lake is extremely salt, and stronger than any pickle ever used in curing fish or meat. Salt of the finest quality is very abundant on the banks of some of the lagoons. We have seen specimens of it brought in the brig. Ship loads could be found, but it is next to impossible to get it from the lagoons to the anchorage.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—It is about time that something were done to restrain incompetent legislators. By your paper of the 11th instant, it appears that a member of the Assembly seriously attempted to introduce in this country the celebrated Victorian Act, to repress the influx of Chinamen. He made no attempt to justify the measure. He did not, because he could not, say that the Chinese were a nuisance or a burden. He knows, or rather he ought to know, though very likely he don't, that these foreigners are obedient to our laws, that they earn their own bread, pay their taxes, and cost us nothing for transport, for religion, education, justice, gaols, police, or charity. They are denied privileges very generally accorded to men whose education is no better, and whose conduct is not so good. They pay for all we give, and for much that we don't give. That they often save money, and depart with it, is surely no crime. There is no proof that they take away anthing which they have not honestly earned, and they leave us none the worse, but the better, for their residence among us.

If this country were already peopled—if we had as many hundreds we could employ, there would be some sense in restraining immigration from China or from any other place. But it is known to all that our lands are lying waste, our roads unformed, our dwellings mere make-shifts, while we have to trust to foreigners for thousands of articles which nothing but the want of hands prevents us from making at home.

In such a state of matters, a law to catch and detain Chinamen would be a far more sensible proposal than a law to exclude them, while it would not be a whit more unjust. To exclude them is to confess that we are afraid of them—that we cannot manage them—that they contaminate us. The timid prophesy such things, but fear is apt to make people foolish, and there is little doubt that a girlish silliness is at the bottom of the outcry against the Chinese.

Every man who produces more than he consumes is a benefactor to the colony. He enables himself, or it may be some others, to provide against sickness, old age, to educate his children, to cultivate his mind, and to employ others to whom employment may be bread. Do the Chinese, as a class, consume more than they produce?

What is meant by the immorality with which immaculate legislators charge the Chinese, I do not well know; and neither, I suspect, do they. It is, in my belief, a mere fiction, evoked to excuse an ignorant and unfounded dread. But whether fact or fiction, it is a matter which legislators have to treat but in one way: it is their duty to punish, so repress it. If the Chinese be guilty of immoralities so peculiar that our laws do not reach them, there can be no great difficulty in making laws that will. If the Joss House (that is, a Chinaman's church) be in the eyes of a virtuous Australian a gross immorality, let it be taxed or prohibited—for which ample precedent will be found in history, say, from the beginning of the world down to the last news from the Salt Lake. It is true they bring no women with them. But what is that to us? It is their own affair. Perhaps they think Chinese women could do no good here. Perhaps they really have no wives? It is not everybody that can get one. Even amoung the legislators there are some mere bachelors—poor wretches. If a law-maker can do without a wife, why not a poor Chinaman?

For many years most of the English immigrants came here without wives, and many do so still. But if it be desirable to have Chinese women here, the proper way to get them is to treat the men according to their merit, not to oppress them with a legislation wholly unworthy of an enlightened age.

The injustice—the dog-in-manger policy of those who would exclude the Chinese, ought to forbid it. But I fear some of our Australian legislators hardly know what justice means. When we find one of them saying that "a white woman had been wretch enough to marry a Chinaman, and that the boys in the neighbourhood justly punished her by hooting her through the streets," we are reminded of the "despicable fellow" who had been wretch enough to kill a fox. The member ought to have been among the boys who knew so well how to administer just punishment. Some hooting in the Assembly would have been excused when it found one of its own members adopting the prejudices of ignorant boys, and praising the conduct of children reared in the kennel.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

November 14.

SHORT WEIGHT AND ADULTERATED GOODS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—As questions have incidentally arisen in the Supreme Court, whether tradesmen selling short weight for full measure, and adulterated goods for genuine articles, can be punished for obtaining money under false pretences; may I request the insertion in your valuable journal of the following letter which appears in the *London Times* of May, 1857, and also of the decisions in the Queen v. Sherwood, and the Queen v. Bryan, in the same journal of May 12th, 1857.

Your obedient servant

JUS.

Writing to the *Times* from the Temple, "A Lawyer" says:—I venture, through your columns to call the attention of the legal profession and of the public to a decision of the Court for Crown Cases Reserved, reported in your impression of Tuesday last, which I think, and many others think with me, is no less opposed to the plain letter of the law than it is injurious to the maintainance of commercial morality. The case was shortly this:—The defendant had offered some spoons in pledge to a pawnbroker, representing to him that they were of the best quality of plated spoons, "equal to Elkington's best A,"—a description importing that they were thickly coated with silver, and so had a commercial value well known in the trade, belonging to the articles so designated, and he had thereby obtained from the pawnbroker an advance of money the amount of which was calculated according to that description. In fact, the spoons were, to the defendant's knowledge, merely washed with silver and almost worthless. On this state of facts ten judges against two—the dissentients being Mr. Justice Willes and Baron Bramwell, who protested in very energetic terms against the decision—held that the defendant had not committed any offence against the law under which he was indicted—the 53rd section of the Larceny Act, the 7th and 8th of George IV., chap. 29. That law is in these terms:—"Whereas a failure of justice frequently arises from the subtle distinction between larceny and fraud, be it enacted, that if any person shall by any false pretence obtain from any other person any chattel, money, or valuable security, with intent to cheat or defraud any person of the same, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and punishable as herein mentioned." Can a plain man, not applying to the subject any faculty save that of endeavouring to understand plain words, doubt that all the terms of this enactment were satisfied in the case referred to? The intent to defraud was clear, and was found by the jury and admitted by the Court. Is it less clear that there was a false pretence of an existing fact, namely, of the fact that the spoons were of a certain specified and recognized quality and composition? Lord Campbell and his brethren of the majority say that it was "a mere representation, during the bargaining for the purchase of a commodity, of the quality of that commodity," and that "it never could have been intended by the Legislature to make it an indictable offence for the seller to exaggerate the quality of the goods, any more than it could be made an indictable offence for the purchaser during the bargaining to depreciate the quality of the goods." This is merely playing with language. The Legislature has said, plainly enough, that he who fraudulently obtains money or goods by a false pretence—that is to say, by a wilfully false statement as to an existing fact is an offender against this statute. In another case, decided the same day, the judges held unanimously, and without difficulty, that a man who sold 14 cwt. of coals, falsely representing them to be 18 cwt., and got the price of 18 cwt., was guilty of the offence denounced by this statute. Yet ten judges the next moment hold that a man who sells or pledges worthless metal, falsely representing it to be a metal of a specific quality and of far greater value, and so obtains a far greater sum than he would have obtained if he had told the truth, is not guilty of this offence. Mr. Justice Willes rightly said, that he could not find in the statute any qualification of its terms in favour of commercial trickery; and he aptly quoted an observation on this same subject of the late Lord Chief Justice Jervis—than whom no more honest and fearless, as well as learned and able judge, had adorned the bench for many a day—that the habits and dealings of tradesmen ought to be made to bend to the law, and not the law to the habits and dealings of tradesmen. I also, Sir, protest respectfully against this decision, as being an unauthorized emasculation of a plain Act of Parliament; as holding out a premium to commercial immorality—which at present, Heaven knows, requires no such encouragement; and as tending to depreciate the character and authority of the Bench, who admit such considerations as elements of their judgments in the interpretation of a law framed for the safety of society against practices of the most mischievous character, and of the most lamentable frequency.

Annexed we give the cases before referred to, as reported in the *Times*.

THE QUEEN V. SHERWOOD.

This was a case reserved by Mr. Justice Willes. It was a case of false pretence as to the quantity of coals sold, the prisoner stating them to weigh 18 cwt., whereas they were only 14 cwt. The question was whether this amounted to a false pretence.

Mr. Powell appeared for the prisoner. It was more in the nature of a breach of warranty than a false pretence. The contract was for a load of coal.

Lord Campbell: The prisoner representing it to be 18 cwt., at so much per cwt., and he received the money for the 18 cwt., when there were but 14 cwt.

Mr Powell: The load of coal was the contract.

Lord Campbell: The prisoner professed to sell 18 cwt.

Mr. Powell said, if he received £5 to go to York and did not go to York.

Lord Campbell: You need not labour that—it is something antecedent.

Mr. M'Mahon appeared for the prosecution, but was not heard.

Lord Campbell said, he could not feel any doubt upon this case that it came clearly within the words of the statute. The prisoner represented the weight to be 18 cwt., and said he had actually seen the coals weighed at the colliery, and he produced a ticket, and thereupon he received the money for the 18 cwt. upon this fraudulent misrepresentation. He had received this money, and he had obtained it by false pretences with intent to cheat and defraud the party to whom he sold the coal.

The other judges all concurred.

Conviction affirmed.

THE QUEEN V. BRYAN.

This was a case reserved by the Recorder of London, and was another case of false pretences. The prisoner had represented certain spoons to be of the best quality, equal to "Elkington's best A." The spoons were offered by way of pledge and money obtained upon them, but they were worthless.

Mr. Robinson appeared for the prisoner, and urged that this was only a tradesman's lie, and was merely a puffing of the goods. Any tradesman might be indicted for a misrepresentation as to his goods.

Mr. Francis appeared on the part of the prosecution. This was a misrepresentation as to the quantity of silver, as Elkington's spoons were known to contain a certain quantity of that metal. The pawnbroker would not have advanced his money but for the false misrepresentation. Any false representation as to the quality of goods was a false pretence if with intent to defraud.

Lord Campbell was of opinion that this conviction could not be supported. It proceeded upon a mere representation, during the bargaining for the purchase of a commodity, of the quality of that commodity. In the last case, after the purchase had been completed, there was a distinct averment of what was known to be false respecting the quantity of the goods, and in respect of that misrepresentation a larger sum of money was received by the prisoner than he was entitled to ask; therefore he was clearly of opinion the case was within the statute; but here the case resolved itself into a mere representation of the quality of the article, and, bearing in mind that the article pawned was of the species it was represented to be, and that the party obtained it because there was silver upon it, although not of the quantity represented, the party obtained an article though having a smaller quantity of silver upon it than was represented. It seemed to him it never could have been intended by the Legislature to make it an indictable offence for the seller to examine into the quality of the goods any more than it could be made an indictable offence for the purchaser during the bargain to depreciate the quality of the goods. Not only would the seller be indictable for a misrepresentation, but so would the purchaser for a depreciation which induced the seller to sell at an under price. The quality here was inferior to that represented, but that did not come within the statute.

The Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn, the Chief Baron, and Justices Coleridge, Cresswell, Erle, Crompton, Crowder, and Barons Watson and Channell, concurred in this view of the case.

Baron Bramwell and Justice Willes were of a different opinion, and considered the conviction was right. They could not understand the intermediate course taken. If Elkington's spoons had contained half an ounce of silver, and the prisoner's none, he would have been guilty; but if Elkington's contained an ounce, and the prisoner's a quarter of an ounce, it was said that did not come within the statute. Had the words of the statute been looked at only, and not the convenience or inconvenience of commerce, they thought the thing would have been clear, because the words were—if any person should by any false pretence obtain any money with intent to cheat and defraud, the party so acting should be guilty of a misdemeanour. Was not this, then, a false pretence? The late Chief Justice Jervis had said that trade ought to be made to bend to the law, and not the law to the habits of tradesmen. So they thought, and they regretted to hear that trade might be crippled and prosecutions too much multiplied if this were held to be within the statute.

Conviction quashed.

THE MONEY TRADE IN FRANCE.

(From the Times, 14th September.)

The Crédit Mobilier is subsiding into an ordinary Commercial Company. The shares, although still bearing a premium, have fallen fifty per cent. in the market. It is not impossible that the capital originally subscribed may still be forthcoming, but the confidence which enabled the Association to realize enormous profits is irretrievably gone. A trading firm without a definite sphere of operations can only prosper by the reputation of prosperity.

There is little cause for regret in the probable failure of a project which ostentatiously violated all the rules of economical prudence. The exceptional gains of the Crédit Mobilier for a time appeared to sanction the extravagant pretensions of its founders; but all commercial doctrines would have been confused if a Bank had permanently thriven which was precluded by its constitution from engaging in the legitimate business of banking. The auspices under which the speculation was commenced furnished additional ground for suspicion. The conception of the scheme was due to the St. Simonians of five and twenty years ago, and the official favour which facilitated its introduction might arise from considerations altogether irrespective of the interests of the shareholders. The Socialist admirers of the enterprise hoped that it would ultimately defeat the competition of individual capitalists; nor was it a secret that in the event of complete success the new Company was destined to become an important department of the State. Englishmen have little right to triumph over the collapse of foreign bubbles, but in this country speculation are only attractive when they profess to be exclusively commercial. Philanthropic or political promises would be fatal to projectors.

French writers on political economy have never succeeded in impressing their doctrines on the popular mind. The clearness and controversial vigour by which some of them are eminently characterized may, perhaps, in some degree be attributed to their position as the representatives of a protesting minority. The different Socialist sects are unanimously hostile to a science which is founded on axioms contradictory of their own; and the influence of Socialism extends far beyond the range of its nominal adherents. No delusion has been more widely spread in France than a belief that some mysterious attributes belong to the notion of credit. Louis Blanc relied on this resource when he preached the regeneration of labour at the Luxembourg, soon after the Provisional Government had with admirable consistency abolished the Professorship of Political Economy. In commercial parlance, credit is no more than the transferable value of some material possession. In this sense the landowner knows that he can raise money on his title-deeds, and the mechanic that his watch will be represented by a pawnbroker's duplicate. The transcendant credit of the new school of antieconomists is exempt from any servile dependence on actual property. Almost all the speculative projects which inaugurated the Imperial era originated in a belief that phrases might be substituted for money. A beneficial result was produced when private hoards were tempted to enter into profitable circulation, but nearly every application of the principle of credit had long since been brought into use by the necessities of trade.

The founders of the Crédit Mobilier announced as their peculiar function the purpose of supplying speculative enterprises with the same banking facilities which were already provided for ordinary commerce. The statutes of the institution confine its operations to joint-stock companies or to public funds. Its investments have been made in docks, in railways, and in similar works, and at least in one remarkable instance the Association has come to the assistance of the Government. The capital and reputation of the Crédit Mobilier have not restricted their beneficial influence to France; Austria and Spain have received their share of the fertilizing stream. The effect on enterprise and on the prosperity of the proprietors themselves has been precisely analogous to those of the similar operations which were practised during the supremacy of the Railway King in England. New undertakings have been stimulated, large dividends have been declared, and by degrees it has transpired that a community is not enriched when money is transferred from one pocket to another.

The Crédit Mobilier is, in truth, neither more nor less than a stockjobbing company or associated "stag." Its profits consist in selling at a premium what has been first bought at par, and then increased in value by the notoriety of the original purchase. Dupes have been readily found to believe that an enterprise was sound because it was patronized by the Mobilier, and the Directors of the great Company have boasted that they created wealth when they succeeded in rigging the market. It would have been inconsistent with the original purpose of the institution to make a permanent investment in any undertaking, however beneficial. It is, in fact, the proper business of bankers to deal exclusively in money; and the Crédit Mobilier is a Bank, engaged, however, in discounting expectations, instead of existing values. All genuine commercial paper represents in the first or second degree some actual amount of goods; bills of exchange correspond to dock warrants or bills of lading, which again are the title-deeds of cargoes and consignments. Through the medium of documents of this kind credit discharges many useful functions, and professes to perform no unintelligible miracles. The Crédit Mobilier as long as it holds its investments enjoys the security of possible future profits, but its tangible gains are derived from the credulity of speculative purchasers. It will probably be found that a business so pre-eminently hazardous requires individual superintendence and the stimulus of personal interest.

When the loan for the Russian War was negotiated the Association took a considerable share in the contract; and the Directors in a subsequent report actually claimed the approbation of their shareholders on the ground that they had offered the Government terms which involved a patriotic sacrifice. It is unnecessary to inquire whether the purchase of official favour is a beneficial investment, but it would seem that in ordinary cases a losing transaction was scarcely a subject for self-congratulation. The Board was well aware it had been expected that its operations would be far more successful and universal, extending to an absorption of all the joint-stock capital of France. The convenience which the State might have derived the control of so powerful an engine is sufficiently obvious.

Only a small portion of the original scheme has been carried into effect, and it is not likely that the great financial experiment will be tried on a larger scale. The projectors intended to issue debentures to the amount of £60,000,000, though it is difficult to understand the basis on which so enormous a circulation was to rest. If they had held shares of the same nominal value they would have incurred a fixed liability in reliance on a fluctuating profit. Investments in the debentures of minor joint-stock companies would have left no margin of gain except in the improbable contingency of a confidence placed in the superstructure which was denied to the foundation. The Crédit Mobilier could never have enjoyed a higher decree of credit than that which belonged to the nature of the property which it held. Fortunately, the monetary crisis and the excesses of stock-jobbing speculators have induced the Government to withhold from the institution the more extravagant powers which it desired.

Commerce, and especially the money trade, has been too earnestly pursued and studied to leave much room for startling discoveries. In pecuniary transactions what is true is seldom new, and what is new is probably not true. The great Semi-socialist speculation of the present day has developed itself in the form of stockjobbing. It will be well if the shareholders are satisfied with the experience they have gained, and if the French Government learns that no artificial stimulus to enterprise is any longer required. The untoward incidents in the career of some of the Directors may suggest the further consideration that the managers of a stock-jobbing company are not unlikely to speculate for themselves.

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PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at ten minutes past four o'clock.

SMALL-POX.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON, pursuant to notice, asked the Solicitor-General whether any and what precautions have been taken by the Government to prevent the introduction into the colony of small-pox from Victoria, where it is said to be rapidly increasing? And also, whether any preparations have been made, or are in contemplation, in the event of its introduction into the colony, to prevent its spreading amongst the inhabitants?

Mr. LUTWYCHE said that, before he answered the question he would take occasion to inform the House, that in the course of that day he had been sworn in as a member of the Executive Council, and that now, therefore, he appeared as the representative of the Government in that House. In reference to the question of the hon. member, he would state that in consequence of information received by the Government that some cases of small-pox had appeared on board an immigrant ship, recently arrived in the sister colony of Victoria, a notice was issued, inviting the attention of the public to the importance of vaccination, and republishing a former notice on the subject. As the letter from the Board of Health at Melbourne, which conveyed the information, stated that it was reported that several of the passengers by the ship in question, namely, the Commodore Perry, had left Melbourne and proceeded to Sydney, the attention of the Health Officer was drawn to the matter, and an Executive Council having been held the next day to consider his report, a proclamation, dated the 17th October, was issued, notifying the port of Melbourne to be infected with the disease, and directing that ships from Melbourne should not be permitted to come to the westward of Garden Island, or of Fort Denison, in Port Jackson, and that no person should be allowed to land from them until the permission of the health officer should be obtained. A communication was also made, apprizing the Government of Victoria of the steps deemed expedient here, until Melbourne should be reported free from small-pox, and suggesting that bills of health should be furnished to masters of vessels for that place, to facilitate their release in Sydney. The Government of Victoria had stated that measures had been taken for acting upon this suggestion. The Health Officer also reported that he had seen five of the people who had come on to Sydney, that these were quite well, and bore no marks of recent illness, and that as they had been upwards of a month separated from any source of contagion of small-pox, he did not think that any danger was likely to arise for their presence in Sydney; but for greater precaution he would visit them during the week. He was also directed to cause their clothing and boxes to be thoroughly washed and fumigated. It being also understood that some of the passengers had proceeded to Moreton Bay and Armidale, the officer at Sydney had been instructed to apprise the Health Officer at the former, and Dr. West at the latter place of the circumstance, and to request them to endeavour to discover the newcomers, and to keep them under observation. Besides the arrangements already existing for vaccination, the Government had authorized an arrangement for its performance by a medical gentleman in some of the more populous districts in the interior. Should the small-pox make its appearance in the colony, immediate steps would be taken to remedy the evil.

RETURNS.

Mr. LUTWYCHE laid on the table, in compliance with a resolution of the House, a list of those members of the House who had been absent for more than twenty-one consecutive days since the commencement of the session.

The paper was ordered to be printed.

DISTRICT COURTS BILL.

On motion of Mr. LUTWYCHE, the President left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the further consideration of this bill.

The committee resumed the consideration of Clause 43, "Actions may be tried by a jury when parties require it, if the amount claimed exceed £10."

The PRESIDENT proposed an amendment to the effect that juries should, in no instance, be summoned in actions for £20 and under.

Mr. LUTWYCHE opposed the amendment. He believed the right of having a jury would be rarely exercised; but he was of opinion at the same time, that only by retaining the right of summoning a jury in all cases would they be doing substantial justice to the suitors in these Courts. As to experience of Ireland, which had been referred to in the course of the discussion in this bill, they had the authority of the late Daniel O'Connell, that the people of Ireland laboured under no greater curse than the Civil Bill Courts of that country.

Dr. DICKSON could state that the opinion in question referred only to a peculiar class of civil bill courts, and not to Courts of the class proposed to be established by this bill.

Mr. RILEY supported the amendment.

Mr. WANT thought it would be expedient to retain the juries until it was seen how the act would work. It might be that few juries would be asked for, and it might be, on the contrary, that important actions for £20 would arise, in which it would be desirable to have juries.

Mr. WISE thought it would be expedient to give the suitors the privilege of asking for juries in cases between £10 and £20.

The amendment was put and passed.

Mr. LUTWYCHE then proposed an amendment to the effect that, in all actions for sums exceeding £10, and not exceeding £20, it shall be lawful for the Judge in his discretion on the application of either of the parties to order that such cases shall be tried by a jury.

The amendment was negatived on a division.

Ayes 9
Noes 13

The clause as amended was ordered to stand part of the bill.

Mr. LUTWYCHE moved an amendment to the 44th clause, by striking out the amount (10s.) proposed as the sum to be paid by parties demanding a jury, leaving a blank to be filled up by the Legislative Assembly.

Clauses 45 and 46, 47, 48, 49, were postponed, all having relation to jurors.

Mr. LUTWYCHE next proposed the adoption of the 50th clause, giving power to the Judges "to change venue."

Mr. ISAACS opposed the clause, and Dr. DOUGLASS supported it, after which it was agreed to.

Clause 51 having reference to notice of special defences—52 providing for payment into Court by a defendant of such sum as he may deem a full satisfaction, were passed without discussion.

Clause 53 providing that on the appearance of plaintiff and defendant in Court, and the latter answering the plaint, the Judge shall at once proceed to try the cause without any formal pleading, was opposed by Mr. ISAACS, Mr. Justice DICKINSON, the PRESIDENT, Mr. RILEY, and was finally postponed for future consideration.

Clause 54 providing that appearance may be in person, or by attorney or counsel, or other person allowed by the Judge, was next proposed.

Mr. LUTWYCHE pointed out the importance of the clause, and reminded the House that last year this House proposed that no person except an attorney or counsel should be permitted to appear, while the other House provided that an unprofessional person might appear. He thought there were grave objections to this provision; but, as difficulties must now and for a long time exist in the remote districts in procuring professional assistance, he had allowed the provision to remain—framing it, however, so carefully that he thought it would rather discourage such persons from acting than otherwise.

Mr. WANT moved an amendment, providing that no person, not a barrister or attorney, should appear unless the special leave of the Judge be obtained in each case.

Mr. WISE suggested a further amendment, to the effect that persons other than professional persons should not be permitted to recover or to receive any sum of money for appearing or acting on behalf of any other person in the District Courts, nor appear without the special leave of the Judge in each case.

Mr. WANT withdrew his amendment in favour of that of Mr. Wise.

The clause underwent a number of trifling verbal alterations, after which Mr. WISE submitted an amendment, carrying out the views he had before expressed, which went to permit, sons, daughters, clerks, &c., to appear for parties.

Mr. ISAACS spoke at great length in reference to the admission of women in any way, to which he was opposed, and would, if it were not done by the mover, propose an amendment, specifically excluding women.

The PRESIDENT pointed out, that any female being plaintiff or defendant, had a right to appear and be heard. He then objected to any persons, except a plaintiff or defendant, or professional men, being heard, and contended that there would be professional men who would attend to the business of these courts, and that that business would be better conducted by regular practitioners. If there were any difficulty now as to practitioners, the utmost length he would go to would be to allow the clerk or servant to appear for his master or employer, as was provided for in the Court of Requests Act.

Dr. DOUGLASS supported the allowing of a clerk or servant, or factor, to appear in these courts.

Mr. Justice THERRY thought it would be dangerous to admit any clerk, servant, or other such person to come into these courts, whose proceedings were to be conducted in strict accordance with law. If plaintiff or defendant claimed to be heard, they had a right, but clerks and others might be heard as witnesses. He supported the exclusion of all except professional advocates.

Mr. Justice DICKINSON was also of opinion that none should be permitted to practice in these courts except professional persons, barristers or solicitors. It had, however, been suggested to him that elsewhere there was a great feeling in favour of parties employing agents if they pleased, and therefore it might be better to pass the clause as it at present stood.

Mr. LUTWYCHE said that the clause had been carefully considered, before it had been submitted, both by the Government and by several members of the House, and therefore he should adhere to the clause, and should feel it his duty to divide the House.

The question was then put on the motion of Mr. WISE, namely, that any person appearing for another, except a professional person, shall first obtain the special leave of the Judge.

The committee divided.

For the amendment 14
Against 4

The majority in favour of agents being employed, with the special leave of the Judge in each case—10.

Mr. WISE proposed a further amendment to the effect that no persons other than professional persons should recover money or in any way receive remuneration for appearing for another party in the courts, and making it a misdemeanour to do so.

This amendment was agreed to without remark.

A further amendment was proposed by Mr. ISAACS to prevent any persons other than barristers from "addressing" the courts, and confining them to the examination and cross-examination of witnesses. This amendment was opposed by Mr. SPAIN, Mr. LUTWYCHE, Mr. WANT, Mr. Justice THERRY, and the PRESIDENT, and was rejected.

Mr. LUTWYCHE then moved the adoption of the clause as amended.

Mr. ISAACS opposed the adoption of the clause, and stated that if it was still retained he should oppose it at every stage.

Mr. HOLDEN said, that after hearing the observations of the learned Judges and the President, his opinion as to the desirability of permitting any other than professional persons had undergone some change, and if there was an opportunity he should vote for their exclusion.

The PRESIDENT also stated he should vote against the clause.

The question was then put, and a division ensued.

In favour of the clause 11
Against 6

The clause as amended was consequently carried.

Mr. LUTWYCHE, on behalf of Mr. WANT, proposed a clause permitting articled clerks to attorneys, who have been under articles for two years, to appear in such courts, the attorney being entitled to the fee.

Mr. Justice THERRY thought it most objectionable. Already the House had said that clerks and servants might appear, and attorneys' clerks might appear also, but the course proposed was highly inexpedient and objectionable.

Dr. DOUGLASS opposed the clause, as did also the PRESIDENT and Mr. ISAACS, on which Mr. LUTWYCHE withdrew the clause.

The 55th, 56th, and 57th clauses were passed without remark; also, clause 59. After which, the House resumed, and the CHAIRMAN having reported progress, leave was given to sit again to-morrow.

SIR W. BURTON.

The PRESIDENT informed the House he had received a letter from Sir W. Burton, apologizing for absence on this evening, on the ground of illness.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE BILL.

Mr. Justice THERRY moved the second reading of the bill, which he stated was analogous to that passed for St. Paul's College. He would merely move the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Justice DICKINSON seconded the motion.

The bill having been read, the committal of the bill was made an Order of the Day for Wednesday next.

The House adjourned at a quarter to 9 o'clock to 4 o'clock this day.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-four minutes past three o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Mr. DARVALL presented a petition from certain stockholders and other persons interested in the Crown Lands of the colony, praying that the resolutions recently adopted at a public meeting in reference to some of the leading principles of the new Land Bill, might be favourably considered by the House.

The resolutions, however, being merely an appendage to the petition, would not, in consequence, be received.

It was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. DARVALL presented a petition "From one Matthew Riley, praying the Assembly to intercede with her Majesty for the purpose of inducing the Home Government to give instructions for the repeal of the law now in force in Victoria, whereby persons who had served a penal sentence in Tasmania were prevented from emigrating to Victoria, and were thus debarred that perfect liberty which the meanest person in existence had a right to expect on British soil in every part of the world." (Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned member contended that this was a matter which the Legislature of this colony was imperatively called upon to take up, inasmuch as the existence of such an invidious and distinctive law affecting immigration to these colonies was calculated to excite very warm remonstrances, and to engender, perhaps, permanent ill-feeling. As an instance of this, he cited a case which occurred recently in Melbourne. A man who had just arrived from Tasmania, contrary to the provisions of the law in question, was picked up in the streets and handed over into the custody of a constable belonging to this colony who happened to be close by, and immediately forwarded on to Sydney, where he was set at liberty. Now he would ask whether it was reasonable or just that a man who by the law of the country was pronounced unfit to be at large in the streets of Melbourne, should, in order to relieve that colony of what was considered a disgrace, be thrown at large on the streets of Sydney? (Hear, hear.)

Petition received.

MURDER OF THE FRAZER FAMILY.

Mr. BUCKLEY asked the Colonial Secretary—1. If any official intimation had been received of the murder of the Frazer family, and others, by the blacks in the Upper Dawson District? 2. If it is the intention of the Government to institute any inquiry into the causes which have led to this sacrifice of life, and also to ascertain where the division of the Native Police for the protection of this district was at the time these murders were committed?

Mr. COWPER replied that he had received a letter from Captain Wickham, dated 11th November, containing the following remarks: "I beg to inform you that instructions have been forwarded to Lieutenants Murray and Nicoll to proceed at once to the spot with all the available force at their disposal. The commandant is also endeavouring to raise recruits here, to despatch with all speed to the scene of the late dreadful occurrence." Upon the receipt of this letter, he immediately caused a letter to be written, conveying the wishes of the Government upon the subject. A few days previously, however, he had received a complaint, to the effect that Lieutenant Ross had not manifested that energy and vigilance which he might have done, although he was in the immediate vicinity of the scene where the murder was committed. The following was the letter of the Under Secretary to Captain Wickham, dated 17th November:—"In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, reporting the particulars of an attack made by the aborigines on Mrs. Frazer's station, on the Upper Dawson, on the night of the 27th of October, and the murder, with one exception, of the whole family and men at the place at the time, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to express the deep regret of the Government on receiving the account of this outrage, and to request that every effort may be made to detect and apprehend the perpetrators of the crime, as well as to afford protection to the inhabitants in the neighbourhood against further attacks. The Colonial Secretary desires me at the same time to remark, that he regrets to observe that the scene of this outrage appears to be identical with the station and country referred to by the Commandant in his letter of the 7th September, transmitted in your report of the 12th ultimo, preferring charges against Lieutenant Ross, whose neglect and want of energy he apprehended might be the cause of such disasters." Of course immediate steps were taken to enquire into that officer's conduct, and the result was, that Lieutenant Ross had since been brought under suspension. He might remark further, that shortly after entering upon the duties of his office he made it his duty to remonstrate with Captain Wickham upon the manner in which the native police force was conducted, and he was now glad to state that Captain Morrisset was doing all in his power to bring this corps into a complete state of efficiency, and that the management altogether bore signs of improvement.

RESIDENT JUDGE AT MORETON BAY.

Mr. BUCKLEY, at the request of the Attorney-General, postponed the following question—"1. Why the Resident Judge at Moreton Bay has been withdrawn? 2. If any steps have been taken by Government to fill the vacancy occasioned by his Honor Mr. Justice Milford being removed from that district?"

WAYS AND MEANS.

On the motion of Mr. JONES, the resumption of the committee on Ways and Means was postponed until Tuesday next.

CROWN LANDS BILL.

On the order of the day for the consideration of this bill in committee,

Mr. DONALDSON rose and said, if the forms of the House had allowed of it, he would have moved a distinct resolution on the motion for going into committee, so as to have have taken the sense of the House on a point of vast importance to the country. He would have moved that the upset price of land ought not to be reduced below £1 per acre; but having consulted with the Hon. the Speaker, and having found that there was some doubt as to whether this course could be taken, though he held the opinion that it was a course that had been over and over again taken in the House of Commons, he had given up that intention, and would now merely address himself to the bill before the House. In approaching this question, the hon. and learned member who had moved the second reading of the bill could not have felt more than he (Mr. D.) now did, that an apology was due to the House. For though he might be supposed to have some knowledge on the subject, after a residence of twenty years in the country, and an occupation of Crown lands for nearly as long, yet he would candidly confess that never was there a subject surrounded with so many difficulties and differences of opinion as that of the settlement of the Crown lands' question. He should not detain the House by any lengthy speech, but should content himself by directing his remarks to the arguments deduced in favour of the bill by the hon. and learned member who had moved its second reading; and by showing that the chief of those arguments in so far as they alluded to the plans of the Government that had preceded him, were based upon a sophistry and a general and complete misunderstanding of that Government's views. The question of the settlement of the Crown lands, difficult as it must be at all times, even if they had to commence *ab initio*, and make a set of laws on a virgin statute book, had been rendered still more so by the laws that had been passed, by the proceedings taken under those laws, and the vested rights that had been thereby established. This had been more particularly the case since 1835, when the system of free grants had ceased, and when the stock of the country, growing larger than the land then occupied could carry had been pushed forward beyond the boundaries into the bush. On that occasion the upset price of land was placed at 5s. per acre, after which it was increased to 12s. per acre, and then it was raised to £1 per acre, the price at which it had since remained. Beyond the question of price, the difficulties had been increased, as he remarked, by the vested rights that had grown up out of the Orders in Council; and still more by the leases for 14 years granted by the Act 8 and 9 Victoria, passed in 1842. He would also admit that this was a subject on which many sincerely honest men might reasonably be expected to differ, taking views in accordance with the aspect in which each regarded it; and he would state as his sincere conviction that they never could hope for a settlement of the question until a compromise was come to between the different parties interested. It had been in that spirit of compromise that the Government with which he had been connected had endeavoured to approach the question. For his own part he had endeavoured as far as possible to forget his position as an occupant of Crown lands, and to look to the future, while, at the same time, he paid a due regard to the public faith, already pledged to a large and not unimportant section of the community. He had avoided, as far as mere erring nature could be expected to do so, the merely selfish view of the question, feeling, as he had said before, quite certain that a compromise must be agreed to between the occupants of Crown lands and those who were for ignoring and blotting out their rights, before any measure could ever be expected to pass. It was with this view that he differed from the hon. and learned member in treating this as a party question; for it was one that could be settled by no party, unless in a spirit of compromise. The hon. and learned member had also been quite mistaken in what he had stated relative to his (Mr. D.'s) having come into the House with the intention of moving that this bill be read a second time that day six months. He had had no such intention, but he had come into the House with an intention of opposing the bill, and oppose it he had done, though by a mistake no debate had ensued. He had said that the whole of them must make a compromise of some portion of their opinion in order to effect an agreement, and it was with that view that he looked at it now; and in that spirit they must thus deal with it, if that House were to be regarded as representing the country. And here he would say that they had been elected under an entirely new state of things, which gave everything into their hands, and when opinions of candidates were closely canvassed on all points, and more particularly with regard to the settlement of the land question. This having been the case, they might look upon themselves as having been elected specially for this as for other purposes, and consequently he could not accept the view of those who insist that this House was not competent to deal with the subject. Any one looking upon the point taken by these persons would see that no standing ground would be left if once this first point were conceded; and there would be no one subject to which the same remark might not equally or reasonably be applied. It was equally as obvious also that no Legislature existing could ever take upon itself to say that they represented the opinions of a community for all time, and a time must come when a Legislature would no longer fairly represent the constituencies that elected them. The same thing had been said in England, particularly before the passing of the Reform Bill, and the same thing would be said here with equal reason. The progress of the world, there would be none found hardy enough to deny, was perceptibly towards democracy; and this social progress, this gradual advance was a part of the education and training of every Englishman. This feeling was even stronger in new settlements than it was in the parent land, and thus they must expect it to prevail more here than in England. Settlements being thus affected, the Legislature would be affected also, and they would find that their first Legislature would be less democratic than the second, the second than the third, and so on; but to say that because in a brief period of time an agitation had been got up, that House was not to be looked upon as representing the country, and were consequently unfit to deal with the subject, was one of the most fallacious enunciations of opinion that he had ever heard. The fact was certain that there was a portion of the community occupants of Crown lands, which they held on very good and easy terms, and from which they had derived great advantages; whilst on the other hand there was a large section of the same community not occupants of the lands, who sought to gain something by whatever change might be made in the present system—to gain something that they have not now. Seeing this, the House would have to choose a middle course, if they wished to pass such a measure as would be acceptable by both parties; and for his own part, he would say that wherever in this bill this view was carried out he would give it his support, whereas where it was not so he should oppose it. It had been from this very reason that he had felt himself bound to oppose the second reading of the bill, because he had always determined within himself that it was the duty of hon. members of that House never to abrogate their functions, and never to cease to do that which was the best for the country they were sent to represent. Having alluded to the difficulties of the question, and the duties of the Legislature, he would now proceed to direct a few remarks to the speech of the hon. and learned member who had moved the second reading of the bill; and he would do so as shortly as he could, not with a view of making a party speech or of carping at the arguments of the hon. and learned member, but solely with the intention of showing that there were no foundations for many of the arguments that that hon. member had used. There was a great deal that was fair and conciliatory in the speech of the hon. member; thus much he would admit and in so far he entirely coincided with the hon. member; but where that hon. member compared his scheme with that of the Government that preceded him, he was entirely at fault. That hon. member had said that his predecessors in office had proposed a large new tax by way of assessment, and that consequently therein the present bill did not differ from the former one, whilst at the same time he accused them of levying even more upon the squatters than the present Ministry proposed. But he would inform that hon. and learned member that when the former Government framed their measure they acted upon a principle. They settled the price of land at an uniform rate, they secured the tenure of their land to the squatters, and they gave them compensation whenever their lands were taken from them. These were the counterbalancing points in the bill of the late Ministry, but not one of them had been secured by the bill now before the House. Thus, although the former Ministry had affixed a higher tax, they yet made up to the squatters for it by by securing to them all that by law they were entitled to—that they should have a secure tenure, that they should be protected from all undue or unfair interference, that there should be no resumption of the land unless for some good reason given, and that then he should be compensated for the damage done to him. There were here good and valid reasons, a fair equivalent for the tax proposed by the former Ministry, not one of which could be found for that of the present Government. The two great principles that he had always contended for, in the settlement of the squatting question, were these: First, that the present occupant having become owner for the time being of the land—according to law and in wrong of nobody—and possessing certain rights secured to him by that law, should be protected against the encroachment of any other person, and the person at present occupying should be protected against all others, no one person being put in competition against another whose right was prior to his. The terms upon which the squatters occupied the land were, as he had said, extremely liberal. These, he admitted, required to be revised; but, these being revised, then that the squatter occupying the land should have a better right to its occupation than any other. On this point of occupation, he would quote a passage from Blackstone, which no doubt the hon. and learned member opposite had by heart, but which the House would be none the worse for knowing. He quoted from Book 2, chapter 16: "Occupancy is the taking possession of those which before belonged to nobody. This, as we have seen, is the *true ground and foundation of all property*, or of holding those things in severalty, which, by the law of nature, were common to all mankind. But when once it was agreed that everything capable of ownership should have an owner, natural reason suggested that he who should first declare his intention of appropriating anything to his own use, and actually took it into possession, should thereby gain the absolute property of it, according to that rule of the law of nations, recognised by the laws of Rome.—'*Quod nullius est, id ratione naturali occupanti conceditur.*'" Now this quotation was the foundation of the first leading principle on which he would base the settlement of the question. The next point was that whereas the occupation of the land was subject to a law which gave the Legislature power to impose on that occupation an assessment from year to year, at such rate as the Legislature might deem right, he would have the rate fixed for a certain series of years, and then that it should be altered only upon the joint action of the Legislature. If these two points were settled, the cardinal points as he deemed them of the Land question, there would be some prospect of the settlement of that question. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Jones.) He was glad to hear the hon. Treasurer cheer, and he was only sorry that the measure did not go *pari passu* with the sentiments of the hon. member. The third portion of his principles was this, that whereas the squatters now hold their land according to law, they would be entitled to compensation on the withdrawal of their right of occupancy. The bill of the late Government provided for this, whereas that of the present one did not. And this he considered to be quite an answer to all that had been said by the hon. and learned member relative to the exact resemblance of the two measures. Now with regard to the great principle of both bills—the classification of the land—it struck him that the hon. and learned Attorney-General fell into a great fallacy (and he thought he felt it when he uttered it), in saying that the classification belonged to both bills. He said they had a classification into town, suburban, and country lands, whereas the present Government in their bill had a classification into four classes, and the only difference was that they had four classes, and the late Government had three, and he went on to argue that the principle of classification, which was open to corruption, could be charged against both bills. The sophistry of the hon. member's argument was clear and transparent, because in their classification in town and suburban lands no corruption could creep, and all the rest were to be sold at the minimum price of £1 per acre, whereas the charge of corruption might be brought against the officers of the Government under the proposed plan, because they would have the power of putting down agricultural land with other lands at five shillings per acre. Besides, as he had said before, there were scarcely 640 acres of land which would be sold for five shillings per acre, which did not contain some portion of agricultural land. There was a fallacy, therefore, in the hon. member saying that both bills were open to the charge of corruption, and that part of his argument that he (Mr. Donaldson) should not oppose this bill for that that reason utterly fell to the ground. Now, the hon. member had said that they were all liable to change their opinions. Of course they were, if there were certain good grounds for doing so. He did not know whether the hon. member alluded to the opinion he had formerly expressed when he said that £1 per acre was too high a minimum price. He did say that, but it was before the gold discovery, and since then this country had received an accession of value of at least 200 per cent. He would consequently have raised the figure he thought high enough nearly three times. If he considered 5s. per acre was high enough then, 15s. should be the price now. He never was of opinion that there was any magic in the minimum price of 5s. or £1 per acre. He never believed that either fixed price would settle the occupants on good grounds. His opinion was one of two things—either to fix a high price of £1 per acre, which was not a prohibitory price, because they did not want to pass away large blocks or all at a price, whatever it might be. The great question of policy was, would they pass away large blocks of land demanded by speculators, or were they trustees for the present generation or not? If they considered themselves trustees for the present generation, then if there was anything in the argument that they might give away the land at 5s. per acre, they might just as well give it away at 1s. per acre, or give it way for nothing. (Hear, hear.) But if they regarded it as a cestuique trust, their policy would be, not to pass away large blocks of land, or give it away at 1s. per acre, but to reserve it for such a price as would give them a revenue for years to come. (Hear, hear.) That was the great question of policy, and which had a natural bearing on the price fixed. He had no faith in the minimum price being less than £1 per acre, and until they told him the country said it should be less he would adhere to the high minimum price. Then, with regard to his change of opinion, the circumstances of the colony had caused this change. If he thought the price of £1 per acre was too high in 1841 or 1844, he should be of a different opinion in 1857 (Mr. Martin—"Or in 1848"). If he had been of that opinion even in 1850 he should be of a different opinion since the gold discovery. He had no confidence in the magic of £1 per acre, but it had become the minimum price, and he thought it was low enough. If they admitted they held these lands as a cestuique trust, as trustees, they could not stop short at 5s. per acre, but should give it away if necessary. He was not one of those who thought the occupation of the Government the best holding of it. It might be the occupation of private individuals was better; but if that was carried out they ought to make them stewards of these possessions, and not give it to them, or, as the hon. member (Mr. Robertson) proposed, to let them come and take what they had the power to take, and keep what they could. (Hear, hear.) With that principle he certainly could not agree. With regard to the minimum price, he said he adhered to £1 per acre. He denied that £1 per acre was a prohibitory price. Let them look, for instance, at the land on the Manning River. Some land which was bought at £1 per acre, had since been sold at £10 per acre, and this was not through any jobbery in the matter, but because the land was judiciously selected, and people settled on it. £1 per acre was not prohibitory, and he did not believe they would find it would sell at that price, —it usually sold higher if it were good land. The honorable and learned member alluded to another argument in favour of this plan. He said why should not a man who had 30 acres of land get the adjacent land for 5s. per acre. He would see by their bill that this was provided for in a much safer and better way. He said that the 9th clause of this bill was the most fatal clause in the bill and to the prospects of the country. It allowed a man to pick 80 acres wherever he liked if he paid for the survey of it, and have it at 5s. per acre. This, he contended, was a most dangerous and fatal mistake, and it would seriously affect the value of their lands the carrying out such a principle as that. The argument in favour of it was only used by the honorable member to bolster up this part of his bill, because if they allowed the people to pick out the eyes of the country even at £2 per acre, it would ruin the country. He claimed to be as liberal to the small farmers as any one; but he knew that if the small farmers were set up in business on such terms, they would be the most injurious tenants of the Crown lands, because they did not take what they professed to take, but they took ten times as much under disguise. He had dwelt on some of the fallacies of the hon. member, and he thought he would admit that there was some truth in his saying that the late Government had nothing to do with lowering the price to 5s. per acre, or with the classification of lands. While he had said so much against this bill, he would state to the House what parts of it he agreed with. He objected to it as a whole, and as a matter of political propriety he should vote against it. There were, however, parts he agreed with. He agreed with the honorable member that it was a fair test of the value to put up the land by public auction, and that so far from being injurious to the humbler classes, it would be to their benefit; and that it would be one of the greatest curses if land were sold without competition. He also agreed with another principle; and that was—that cash should be paid for the land, and paid into the exchequer at once. He was against the Government being mortgagees; and he maintained that if that system was ever introduced, it would lead to the most serious consequences, and perhaps to bloodshed. He was in favour, therefore, of the principle of a cash price and no credit. Now without going into the details of this bill, he would just say a few words on the land question. With regard to the capability of land for farming purposes, he did not go with the hon. member that the great object of the Government should be to get an agricultural population; but he held that they should do the greatest good to the greatest number, and it must be apparent to hon. members that they could not have an agricultural population living by itself. In agriculture they knew that one man could raise the food of twenty; if that were so, he denied the principle that it was the duty of the Government to encourage the settlement of an agricultural population, in preference to all others. With regard to pastoral pursuits, they could not be carried on on a small scale like agricultural, and therefore it was the duty of the Government not to control pastoral occupations. On broad and public grounds he disagreed with the cry that there should be no large squatters; a man made money in commerce on small means, but a squatter mainly depended on the largeness of his run and capital to make it profitable. He did maintain that they would do no good to the state if they made the land law such as would cause the introduction of small squattages. These two practical conclusions he hoped honorable members would agree had a most important bearing on the question. He would willingly assert that he agreed with the honorable member, and he was sure that all other hon. members would also agree with the sentiment, that whatever private interests might be considered, the public interests would have greater weight with them. (Hear, hear.) He took it as a ruling principle that it was the duty of a Government to make the use of the land as fair and liberal as possible, and to offer the lands of the country for settlement in the manner most beneficial to the whole community. While he advocated that Government had a right to take land from pastoral occupancy which was necessary, and might be considered, by nature, fit for the purposes of agriculture, he would give compensation to those occupants who had been in possession of these lands, and hold them according to the law of the land. If the country required these lands, he would be in favour of its surrender for the purposes of agriculture, but on condition that the previous holders should be compensated. He would not, however, allow that land to be taken from one squatter to be taken over his head on the same terms by some other squatter. He was not one of those who gave way to the cry out of doors that the large squatters of the country were the enemies of smaller holders. This in no case whatever was true. Those men who held large tracts paid the persons employed under them wages according to the rates ruling in the market from to time. He was willing to concede to the Orders in Council for the purpose of settling the question of the settlement of the lands as fairly as possible. What he maintained above all, was, that small settlers, men engaged to some extent in the rearing of sheep and growth of wool, ought not to be allowed, nor was it the duty of the Government to allow settlers who claim to take land as agriculturists, to become squatters without being submitted to all the liabilities of squatters. That was the social disease to be guarded against, to protect the squatters from the men who, in the character of agriculturists purchase a farm, and immediately purchase up at a small cost hundreds of acres of land around them, for the purpose of rearing sheep and growing wool, while they were free from the liabilities under which the squatters held. He wanted the farmer to live by his farm, and the squatter to live by his squattage. He would not allow land to be held under the pretence of agricultural purposes, and which could be cultivated to advantage, so that the holder of that land might become an unlicensed occupant of the Crown lands of the country, in opposition to those men who held them under the form, and bound by the liabilities of law. It was absurd to suppose that men whom it might be said at the present time held land under easy terms, that they would allow their rights to be invaded contrary to law. The man who paid for the occupancy of land for pastoral purposes ought to be protected in his occupancy of that land. Whatever price was fixed upon for the land, whether good or bad, let it be a fixed price, and not leave it open for people to buy 80 acres of good land near a waterhole for 5s. an acre, and then allow him to purchase any quantity of land around that for a less sum. In this way the eyes of the country would be selected —land along the banks of rivers would be purchased, and improperly held for pastoral purposes free from the liabilities of the squatter. He thought this one of the broad principles of the question. No one could deny that, with a view to the public good, the land should be employed in that way which was most likely to secure the best return, all things considered. The acquisition of land should be rendered as easy as possible, in order that encouragement might be given to that employment of it which would be most beneficial to the community. Grazing, he maintained, was pre-eminently the destination of millions of acres of the country, and they never could be used for any other purpose. An agricultural population could not be maintained in the distant districts of the country if there were not a population differently employed to purchase the produce raised by them. An agricultural district could not be maintained unless there was a dense population around it to purchase their grain, &c. Such an agricultural district must have, first, a market within reach, and which will offer a sufficient demand for the consumption or purchase of the produce raised in that district; secondly, it requires a large settled population not agricultural, for no community of farmers could live by themselves —they could not of themselves consume all the produce. There must be a junction of an agricultural and pastoral population, and it was the duty of a Government to so arrange the management of the land so as to benefit, as far as possible, these different classes, according to their respective pursuits and avocations. Until they had railways throughout the country, or first-rate roads, as they were not blessed with the advantages of water-carriage, they could not hope to have an agricultural community existing by itself. Thirdly, there must be manufacturing towns, with large populations living by trade and mechanical skill and labor, offering the farmer a market for his produce, and consumers for what he can raise from his land. The fact could not be denied, that this country was geographically and physically placed beyond all hope that they could carry produce from distant districts to market, or that they would have a manufacturing population in their midst to render necessary the settlement of a large agricultural population. They had no navigable rivers, while it would be long before railways would be needed for such a purpose as that. They could not hope for fifty years to come to have more than a very sparse population, or more than the mere nucleus of an agricultural community. There were many faults he admitted in the Orders of Council, but there was there given encouragement sufficient for a long time for the settlement of agriculturists. There were certain spots selected and marked out for the settlement of towns and agricultural communities. In some instances these spots were well-selected, and the only amendment that he considered necessary with reference to that part of the law regarding land was, to provide for the withdrawal of land from pastoral occupancy that might be required for actual settlement. If that was done then would there be a perfect system. While the settlement of the country gradually went on it was found that selections were already made or called for. They had a right to give to the pastoral occupant a fixed tenure and a mode of agistment within his means, if that was not done the State would do wrong to make exaction on him. With reference to the question of pre-emptive right, there they had a point of great importance to decide. He would not go into that subject to-night as it could be as well discussed in committee. He would say, however, that the bonus of five shillings proposed was a complete fallacy, and one which no man of common sense would agree. No man would give up his pre-emptive right for such a bonus as that. If it was worth anything it must be worth more. It would be represented as a boon to the squatters, but it would be found to be no boon at all. With reference to the price of land, which he took to be an important element in the bill, and to which he was seriously opposed, he would just call attention. He held returns in his hand of the land sold since 1832. In that year a moderate beginning was made, and they went on with fluctuating prosperity through the years 1835, 1836, and 1837, when the quantity of land was greater than it had ever since been. In 1843 the price was raised to twenty shillings, and at this time a dreadful depreciation occurred in the prosperity of the colony. Everything was at that time completely dislocated and unhinged, beyond all belief, arising from over-speculation in 1838 and 1839. While everything was unhinged from over-speculation, there was a revulsion in the sale of land under the then system. The sales for the first years were as follows:—In 1832, 20,860 acres; in 1833, 29,000 acres; in 1834, 91,399 acres; in 1835, 271,945 acres; in 1836, 389,546 acres; in 1837, 370,288 acres; in 1838, 277 166 acres; in 1839, when the price was raised from 5s. to 12s., the amount of acres sold was 234,272 acres. From the rash speculations indulged in in 1838 and 1839 the sale of land suddenly ceased; but it was absurd to say that it ceased in consequence of the price of the land being raised to twelve shillings an acre. There had been a downward tendency on one or two previous years, and, therefore, it could not be said that the price had the effect of depreciating the sale in any way. No doubt, it had an effect to some extent in this way—that while the price was raised two and a-half per cent. more than it had previously been, there was to the extent of two and a-half per cent. less money to expend upon its purchase. But this was not the view to take of the matter according to common reasoning. The people over-bid themselves in these years, and speculated beyond their means or the requirements of the times. None could say that the change in the price of some five shillings to twelve shillings could have effected the difference. He had a return of the sale of land since the introduction of the auction system. In 1840 the quantity sold was 95,392 acres, and it continued to fall during the succeeding years. In 1841 the quantity sold was 20,135 acres; in 1842, 14,580 acres; in 1843 the price was raised from twelve shillings to twenty shillings an acre, and in that year there were sold, 4307 acres; in 1844, 4079 acres; in 1845, 4061 acres; in 1846, 3105 acres; in 1847, 2652 acres; in 1848, 3472 acres; in 1849, 8,166 acres. To show that the rise in the price had nothing to do with the former depreciation, he had only to call their attention to the fact in 1850, the quantity sold amounted to 12 440 acres—a great increase on the former years. But another element was then developed in the country—he meant the gold discovery. After the gold discovery the quantity sold in 1852 amounted to 26,550 acres. In 1855, after overcoming the depression or crisis that followed from over-speculation, and the withdrawal of millions belonging to British capitalists, and which had stimulated speculation in land in 1854, the amount of land sold was 127,952 acres. In 1856, the sale increased to 167,753 acres; and thus the upset minimum price of £1 per acre was triumphantly proved to be beneficial. Had the falling off in the sale of land occurred before the commercial crisis of the country had taken place, it might have afforded an argument that the price of £1 was too high; but with regard to that price, results triumphantly went to show that it was wisely fixed. Their position with reference to that matter was like that of a set of physicians. They knew the diagnosis of the disease upon it, they were all agreed, all saw the difficulty of the case, but they disagreed upon the treatment to be applied. He hoped that a large section of that House, as he was assured a large section of the country would agree with the arguments he had advanced, to show that a reduction of the upset price was a wrong system to adopt in the hope of settling the country. If they permitted the measure for reduction to pass, they would, in the first instance, stimulate speculation in land and alienate an amount of territory, and create a worse crisis than that of 1853,—a worse crisis, but resembling it in all its features, than the crisis of 1843. If they reduced the price they might secure a flowing revenue in 1859 from the great enormous wealth of the capitalists of the country; but the crisis would come in 1862—that would awaken them to the injurious policy they had pursued with regard to this question. That was his prophecy, and he had no objection to have it recorded against him. If they sold land in such advantageous positions that would command a large tract of country in its rear, when the land lying backward came to be sold, they would find that it entirely depended upon the purchaser of the first, and the state of the market, whether he would select a thousand or forty acres. If he took into consideration his own exclusive interest as a colonist when that time arrived, he should retire from political life for ever, and wait to see to what the price of land would be reduced, and then take advantage of it; but he would prefer that the land be given away than that it should be alienated on such a fallacious principle. If they wished to do that by the country which, as the guardians of the general interests they were bound to do, they would sell the land for what it was worth; but not allow the capitalist or jobber to come in and monopolise those advantages which were intended as facilities for settlers and cultivators; and whatever their battles in that House, he firmly believed that, notwithstanding all the hostility and rancour which sometimes characterised matters bearing upon the question, that he would be allowed to say he had always advocated those laws which were necessary for the equitable and permanent settlement of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. ROBERTSON, in reference to the course taken by the hon. member for the South Riding last evening, said it was a well known parliamentary custom to close a debate upon the principles of a bill upon its having passed its second reading, and that hon. gentleman was well acquainted with the usual practice for members on either side of the House alternately to express their opinions. When the hon. gentlemen had also stated that it was his intention to oppose the measure in every stage, for his (Mr. Robertson's) part he would state that, up to the last moment it was practicable for any hon. member to rise, and if he had thought the hon. member for the South Riding would not have done so, he (Mr. Robertson) should have done so himself. He did not see, with his hon. friend the Attorney-General, how blame must necessarily attach to any one who objected to the second reading of the bill. He was very much gratified in hearing the hon. gentleman saying that every colony must become democratic, and he would ask how this corresponded with the idea of establishing aristocratic families in this country? Was it not an admission that those who had persisted in advocating democratic opinions in this country were right, and that he was wrong. There were many features in the hon. gentleman's political career upon which he had had to compliment him, and he had now added another; but he was also happy to say that there were many holders of the public lands whom he could mention, who were willing that the country should be colonised, and that the general interests of the country may be advanced. The hon. gentleman also stated, and he (Mr. Robertson) agreed with him, that the squatters should be protected in the rights that had been conceded them, as well as every one that came in under the same terms. But he would ask at what time the squatters' terms were to expire,—for he had known some of them who had now held for thirty years, and when they were likely to be submitted to auction, that it might be seen who would give better terms? He would say there must be a time when other people will compete with those gentleman for better terms, whether higher or lower. Then the hon. gentleman told them that there was a great deal in their bill that differed from the bill of the present Government. He had stated the classification which had been made would give room for corruption; but even if so, what was that compared with the reservation of the pre-emptive right that placed in the hands of the Minister for Lands and Public Works the option of charging £1 or £5 per acre? He would ask if there was not a tendency to corruption there? (Mr. DONALDSON: The Orders in Council provided those terms.) Then, the hon. gentlemen alluded to the picking out the eyes of the country, and he would ask again had that been provided against by past Governments? The hon. gentleman would discover that, when the squatters found that such an assessment was placed upon their stock as would counterbalance to some extent their vast advantages in other respects, they would soon seek for better terms. Why, when alluding to picking the eyes out of the country, did he not see that, if they acted upon the privileges conceded in the late Ministry's bill, the squatters would do so to a pretty good extent, and without relief at all. The hon. gentleman had expressed his anxiety for the welfare of farmers in this country, but in precluding them from a chance of obtaining land at a reasonable and fair price, was he not picking the eyes out of the country? The hon. member did not tell them that three millions acres of land was a sufficient amount for that purpose; but he did tell them that a great deal of injury would arise by allowing small farmers just sufficient to settle down upon. Neither did he tell them what amount of land was the right one. He told them certainly that in France, and for some kinds of produce, half-an-acre was sufficient to maintain a family. The hon. gentleman was much afraid that the Ministry would sell the choicest pieces of land in the country; but it afforded him (Mr. Robertson) a great deal of amusement when he considered that in the late Ministry's bill no provision was made that the squatters should not take their millions of acres. He would take that opportunity of stating his reasons for voting for the second reading of the bill, and he thought it was desirable for every

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other hon. member to take a similar course. It was clearly demonstrated by the hon. Attorney-General that there was no land law for this colony in existence at the present time, and it was quite apparent that the pastoral property of the country was in a very undesirable position. The gentlemen holding squatting leases were placed between two fires; the leases were the most absurd that could be imagined, for they gave the Government the right of taking the whole of the land if it chose. Under those circumstances he was convinced that a new system was demanded; and that being the case hon. members were called upon, not so much to agree to the minor principles of the bill as to assent to its leading ones — that whereby that House was called upon to form a land policy and deal with the public territory, that was the principle for which he voted when he supported the second reading of the bill. When they knew that unless that bill was given effect to no other bill could be brought before the House during the present session, he must say that it was very desirable indeed that the country should know the opinions of every member in that House, so that it should not be left to determine between Mr. Parker, Mr. Cowper, or other members of the new Government. He should endeavour when the House went into committee on the bill to amend it in many respects, and if it was not shaped in such a manner as he thought would be conducive to the public welfare, he should oppose the third reading. The question was one of such vast importance to the country that it afforded him much gratification that hon. members were not disposed to deal with it as a party measure. He believed that, notwithstanding what had been advanced by the hon. member for the South Riding, and the hon. the Attorney-General, if any person were now to take up any portion of the unoccupied —he meant unsold land—on paying to the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the district five shillings an acre deposit, with a provision that they should reside on the land, and in the course of five years cultivate, say one-fourth of it, and at the end of that period continue to reside upon it, there would exist a great facility in the way of farm settlers. Certain valuable lands would, no doubt, be the occasion of some disagreement, on account of differing claims; but, in such cases they should be put up by auction, with provisions for cultivation and occupancy. The hon. Attorney-General had opposed that mode on the grounds that there would be a scramble who should have the land; but it would be quite competent for the House to provide that, where there was more than one claim upon a piece of land that it should be put up for public competition. Then hon. members, and among others, the member for the South Riding, objected to the credit system, and had said that he would go direct to his bankers; but he must recollect that there were tens of thousands in this country who had no necessity for bankers. The hon. gentleman, however, recommended that there should be a provision for facilitating and encouraging cultivation, and when such a time should arrive he should be most happy to see the hon. member settling down in that capacity. Now, he knew many respectable young men in this country who were averse to servile employment as hired servants under the act, who would gladly take up such an opportunity of adding to the natural resources of the colony. The hon. gentleman said that he should take an opportunity in committee for bringing forward his opinions in the shape of amendments, and it would be for hon. members to take what views they liked of the matter, and for the country to form its opinions upon those views.

Mr. G. MACLEAY said the hon. member who had just spoken had been so fierce in his denunciation of the squatters [Mr. ROBERTSON denied having denounced that body]—well, at all events he had been so severe upon their occupation of the lands, that he appeared to have quite forgotten there were extensive reserves open to purchase, and if the public required to buy largely of them and they could not do so, it was not the fault of the squatting system, but arose from a want of surveyors. There were enormous quantities which ought to be open to sale for any purposes. In the district which he had the honour to represent (the Murrumbidgee), in the Lachlan district, in the district of Maneroo, and in the Wellington district, there were immense tracts of the finest land, exceeding in all two millions of acres, reserved in the squatting districts, and which the public might and ought to be able to adopt; so that he could not see how the squatting occupancy could be an injury to the public at large. The hon. member had said he had known a person to hold the land for thirty years. He (Mr. Macleay) had known many similar cases. But anybody might have done the same; in fact, at that time (twenty years ago) the lands were of no value whatever, and though stock might have been saleable, stations were not. The hon. gentleman had stated his opinion that these lands should be put up to competition by auction. Now, the bill made provision for having them valued, and he (Mr. Macleay) confessed not in the most satisfactory way. But what would be the consequence of putting them up to auction? The lands would not be taken up for settling with stock, but purchasers would be subject to annoyance, or if successful by the agent not attending to his purchase, they would not be benefited, and the squatters themselves would be seriously injured. It would be the business of the Government of a future day to make provision for the coming population, but it was the duty of the House to make arrangements for the present, by aiding the surveys. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Robertson) had spoken of what the hon. member for South Cumberland had said about picking out the eyes of the country. Why, our surveys "picked out the eyes" of the country, so that the accusation could not be said to be just so far as the squatters were concerned. The hon. gentleman had dwelt at considerable length upon a plan which he proposed for deferring the full payment for the land. He (Mr. Macleay) objected to deferred payments. They all knew the consequences which attended the old system of quit-rents; every one spoke of it as a great grievance, and it never rested until it was done away with. Such a system if now carried out, could not fail to give great dissatisfaction with reference to farms so situated. It appeared truly inconsistent with the representative form of Government, and it would be infinitely better to make free grants. He was not in favour of cheap land. That which was got too easily was not valued; but a man was likely to prize that which he got by the sweat of his brow. From all that he (Mr. Macleay) had heard, he had no doubt that in the cases of grants there had been a tendency to demoralisation rather than otherwise. He believed that with present wages it would be quite easy for a steady man to buy an hundred acres in three years, at £1 an acre. He himself had had tenants who had become proprietors of large farms from having been tenants renting land at £1 to £3 an acre. The hon. member had given an instance of an intemperate person, to show that when land could not be obtained very readily, men were liable to become intemperate; but would such persons be more temperate if they possessed the land? ("Yes" from Mr. ROBERTSON). He (Mr. Macleay) could not see it. He knew many in the possession of land, who were very great drunkards. No doubt it was very desirable that the greatest possible facilities should be given to procure the land; and though he must give in his adherence to the auction system, he thought there should be such an abundance provided, that every individual might have the opportunity of getting what he required. With respect to the proposition to reduce the minimum price of the Crown lands, he had expected that a strong feeling would be elicited upon the second reading of the bill, and that the Ministry would have been led to express their unwillingness to give way, and this, especially, as it had not been regarded a party question, might have been done without any derogation; but owing to the accident of there being no debate, he voted as he did. He listened to the hon. gentleman's exposition of the measure for some special argument, and he heard nothing except that it would add very much to the revenue of the country. Neither had he heard anything of special argument from the hon. gentleman who last spoke. The hon. and learned member certainly spoke of great facilities in settling the agricultural lands. But there was a sufficient quantity of available land awaiting survey, not only to satisfy those who were here, but also those who might come. The evil was in the want of a survey. The cry of "unlock the lands" was merely got up for the sake of mere agitation, and he gave the Ministry credit for their strong sense in not listening to that cry. As to the pastoral lands, Where was the use of alienating them? They could depasture so much stock and no more, and if sold they could only be used as pastoral lands, and their produce would remain the same that it now is. ("No, no.") He could not see the difference. The capabilities of the pastoral lands would only be brought out to a certain degree—the country would retain the same physical aspect as before these lands were alienated. The hon. and learned gentleman said this measure would add to the revenue; but, on the other hand, the hon. Colonial Treasurer said he did not believe it would add to the Treasury funds. He (Mr. Macleay) was inclined rather to the view of the hon. Colonial Treasurer than to that of his hon. and learned colleague. The disadvantages of alienating the pastoral lands would be very great. It would, in the first instance reduce the value of our public securities for loans, and creditors must not lose sight of the fact that those loans went either towards the aid of public works, or for immigration; and if they had to go to the money market again, the possibility of a reduction in the price of land would lower our credit, and could not fail to affect the money market, so that it was impossible to see that the community would not suffer. Again, he thought it was peculiarly unfair to those who had purchased land. He felt fully satisfied no person would buy pastoral lands for five shillings an acre if it were truly pastoral land. It would take five acres to feed a sheep, and if it did not pay a sheep farmer to give that price, still less would it be of advantage to any one in the neighbourhood of towns to purchase it. Again, it appeared to him a most inconsistent course to reduce this land at a time when we were seeking to pay a debt incurred in the formation of railroads. It appeared to him they were "burning the candle at both ends." A great deal of the land which now might be called pastoral would be found fitted for settlement when railways went through it. Now, he would remark that there was a very great fallacy which had been introduced into this question with respect to the upset price of land. It was said that by the reduction of the price of land a large amount of revenue would be derived. If the price of land were reduced to 5s. per acre, to increase the revenue they would have to sell 16,000 acres, where they only sold 4000 acres before. But if the argument were worth anything it must be pushed further. If the country land was to be sold only for what it was worth, who could put the price of 5s. an acre upon it? Why a great part of it was not worth 1s. an acre, and if the principle were adopted, some ten individuals, who might associate themselves together, might buy up all the pastoral land in any district of the country. (The hon. member proceeded to state that it was probable that if this land were sold for so low a price, in the course of ten years, it might be doubled in value.) He believed that the great bulk of the pastoral land of the colony would not be sold at 1s. per acre. No doubt, there was some of the land in the pastoral districts worth more than 5s. an acre, but he did not think that the sale of lands had fallen off. He believed there was plenty of land open for sale, but there was no requisition for putting up agricultural lands in the midst of the pastoral districts. There was in every pastoral district of the colony an immense quantity of agricultural land to be sold, and which was reserved for sale, which only wanted to be surveyed to be laid open to public competition. But it was necessary, before the public purchaser could be induced to buy that the land should be surveyed, and it was necessary not only that it should be surveyed, but that something more should be done than to ascertain the exact area of the ground. The quality of the land and its geological structure ought to be determined and described. In the classification of these lands, the best of surveyors were liable to mistakes. Under the varying influence of climate, land that might appear in one place completely sterile, in another and even contiguous locality, would bear luxurious crops. The land thus cultivated might not always bear this crop, and if in particular cases the Government was found to have classified these tracts of land, which varied in their power of production under the influence of climate—if in some cases they were called on to remit 15s. of the price where barren land had been mistaken for agricultural land, it would be the source of endless discontent. Now, to go to another portion of the bill, and one that referred more closely to himself in his position as a squatter—he would state that nothing could be more manly and straightforward than the proposal of the honorable and learned Attorney-General. But he contended that the whole principle of assessment on stock was wrong. A majority of the House had, however, determined at a former period that the squatters should be subjected to assessment such as might be fixed by the Legislature. He however felt that he was right in his opinion, and though it might be necessary that some such tax should be imposed, he thought it would have been better to state that the tax was one of necessity, and not of justice. The same principle of taxation had been proposed in the bill of the former Administration, but then it was admitted to be a matter of expediency. Now the history of this matter of protection was this: In the year 1839, the squatters asked for police protection from Sir George Gipps, then Governor of the colony. The request was refused—on the ground that, occupying the Crown lands as they then did, the squatters ought to protect themselves; and an Act imposing an assessment was passed for this purpose. When, however, in 1847, the Orders in Council were passed to regulate the occupation of the waste lands of the colony came in force (in September, 1847), this power of assessment was confirmed, and power was given to the Legislature to vary it in amount. It undoubtedly was in the first instance intended only to supply the expenses necessary for police purposes. (The hon. member proceeded to show that in proposing the Assessment Bill of that year, the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. E. Deas Thomson, considered this tax as levied only for police purposes, and not in any way as a part of the rent of lands. In 1855, when money was wanted by the Government, it was found expedient to go to the squatters for it. He (Mr. Macleay) then said that if the assessment was to be applied to local purposes he should not object to it, but he opposed all taxation by assessment for the general purposes of the country. He thought now, however, that as far as the squatters were concerned, they should say that they were no longer to be taxed in this way, but that in the crisis which had arisen they should, as had been suggested, make a compromise, and agree to a fixed assessment tax, not liable to be changed by the vote of the Legislature. He believed that there were no just, legal, or moral grounds on which the squatters could be asked to bear this exclusive taxation; but perhaps, in consideration of what certainly had been liberal rights conceded to them, they could afford to be generous. He for one would not dispute the rate of assessment proposed. He should be willing to pay it. He was prepared to say that he had been fortunate in the selection of his runs and in the superintendence of his stock. But he must also remember that he represented others of the same class with himself who might not stand in the same position as himself—who might have had to purchase their squattages, with the advantages attached to them, at an enormous price. It might be that they had not the same advantages of selecting their runs as he had had, and that instead of being on the plains where pastoral enterprise was most remunerative, they might be up in the mountains where there was some risk. At all events, he was prepared to say he was willing to pay the assessment proposed in the bill, provided it was made a permanent and final measure, and gave the squatter the permanent tenure of his run so far as his agreement with the Government went. He had many other objections to the bill but he should reserve these for its consideration in committee. He would allude particularly to the valuation of the classified lands of the colony. He had a strong objection to leave this valuation in the hands of the Government. He thought too that some clause should be introduced to protect the finality of the five years lease which it was proposed to give to the squatter. He thought that provision should be made that if no application for the purchase of the land were made, the run should be secured to the occupying squatter.

Mr. MARTIN: There was a provision in the Act to that effect.

Mr. G. MACLEAY had perhaps mistaken the reading of the Act. He had also been asked by his constituents to secure into this bill some rights of commonage for various districts.

Mr. MARTIN: There was a clause in the bill to provide for such commons.

Mr. G. MACLEAY had not observed the clause, but was glad to hear that it was so. Then there was another matter in the bill, to which he must make reference. This was, that land might be retaken under compensation from the owner to which such land had been leased. He thought, whatever the other interests of the country might require, it was only right that such a right of compensation should exist. It needed not for him to show the great importance of the pastoral interests of this colony. He believed if their interests were destroyed every other interest in the colony would be ruined. But the end would not stop only here. It would lead to a great feeling of anxiety in England, where the production of wool in this colony was most important to the manufacturing interests of the mother country, but on both these grounds it was most desirable that some system to maintain the growth of wool should be established, by which the interests of both countries should be prospered and advanced.

Mr. ARNOLD protested against narrowing this most important subject, as one or two hon. members had attempted to do, to the simple question as to whether this bill was better than the previous one, or whether the price should be the same as it was now. It appeared to him that the subject was too vast and too important to be disposed of by the settlement of such questions as these. Although he was yesterday found voting in the division upon the second reading of this bill with some hon. members opposite, it was not because he agreed with the opinions they entertained, but because he entertained peculiar opinions himself which, although differing materially, led to the same conclusion as to what ought to be the fate of this bill. In the first place he dissented from the five shillings an acre, principally because he believed it was neither just nor practicable; in the second place, he dissented from the proposed assessment on stock, on the ground that it was unfair to tax any class specially; in the third place, he objected altogether to the proposed classification of the lands, chiefly on the ground that there was no natural means of effecting such a classification, or even if there were the scheme would still be practically useless. Thus he dissented from nearly every important principle upon which the bill was framed. In his opinion, there were only four ways by which even an approximate classification could be arrived at, and these were by dividing the country into lands suitable for building purposes; lands suitable for agricultural purposes; lands suitable for pastoral purposes; and lands suitable for mining purposes. He also protested against this great question being regarded in a mere economical point of view. It involved interests of a much higher character, and such as ought not to be balanced against mere money considerations, nor did he consider that House was constituted in such a manner as fairly to represent those interests. He admitted that at times all the interests of the country might be equally represented in the present House, but considering how many private interests were concerned in the settlement of this question, and how largely those interests were represented in the House, he could not possibly see how they could arrive at a decision which, as the hon. and learned Attorney-General had said, should be binding for ever. Of the 54 members constituting the Assembly, he found there were no fewer than 36 who occupied altogether about 150,000 acres of Crown Lands at the rate of half-a-farthing per acre, and as the interests of these gentlemen must be deeply affected by any legislation on the subject, he again repeated that the House, as at present constituted, was not really competent to pronounce a final decision. The hon. member for the South Riding seemed to confine his arguments entirely to shewing that the proposed restriction of the minimum price to 5s. per acre was fallacious, and that the present minimum price was equitable; but the honorable member seemed to forget, what everyone else knew, that there was abundance of land in the colony not worth even a shilling an acre. As for agricultural lands, it mattered very little whether the minimum price were 5s. or £1 per acre; for in all cases of agricultural land, the price must be considered plus the amount necessary to bring the land under cultivation, which he believed would be at the rate of £20 per acre. (No, no.) Well, he would say £10 per acre; though he always had to pay a great deal more, notwithstanding that he resided in one of the finest agricultural districts in the colony. He would be disposed, as a general rule, to guarantee permanency to the squatters in the occupation of their runs; but he would not allow mere pastoral occupation to interfere with the agricultural or general settlement of the country. [The hon. member, in support of his position, quoted from the returns before the House, of the number of acres held, and price per acre paid, by holders of pastoral leases. In almost all these cases, twenty years' purchase of these runs, which was a liberal price, would not amount to one penny per acre.] Now, what would hon. members say to selling the waste lands at a penny per acre? and yet what foundation could there be for objection, since they were now let at the prices he had named? So far, in his opinion, from there being any objection, he thought there would be an advantage in selling rather than leasing the lands. Even if they were given away, it would be preferable to the present system. When a Government sold land, it was altogether with a different view, and with a totally different object, to a private individual. The only object to the trader was to get the best price he could for his land, and then, having no future interest in it, cared not what became of it. This, however, was not the position that a Government assumed. They might give the land away, knowing that at any time they had, by a judicious system of taxation, the means of re-paying themselves out of the profits of the land parted with, such sums as their exigencies might demand. If they only took security that the purposes for which land was sold were carried, the result would be this, that there would be an acre of improved land instead of an acre of unimproved land. This he considered to be an answer to those who said that it was unfair to the public creditor, who had lent money on the assumption that the price of land was to remain at £1 per acre, to reduce the price of that on which he held his security. For there was this to be said, that no money received for the sale of land was applied to any other than public purposes in connection with the land, such as public works or immigration, both of which gave enhanced value to the land remaining unsold. In fact, in proportion as they alienated the waste lands, whether into public or private hands, so would they increase the wealth of the country, and the public resources depended entirely upon private wealth. Thus it seemed to him, and he defied honorable members opposite to refute him, that by whatever means the Government could secure the settlement and improvement of the country, they would best increase the security to the public creditor. The principle laid down in the resolutions that he had laid before the House, was based upon the assumptions he had here detailed, since, were they carried out, they would enable any person desirous of becoming a settler to do so; and that any one person should have an equal prospect of advantage, and an equal tenure with any other. The settlement of the country he conceived to be one great political advantage to be hereby gained; whilst another was this, that the great object that persons had who emigrated here was the securing a permanent home, and a suitable price for their labour. These would be secured by the resolutions, whilst under present circumstances it was a great discouragement to immigrants to find, on their arrival here, that land was not to be obtained, and that their labour was valueless, unless they engaged in the one particular pursuit which was alone open to them. He for one, in offering an opposition to the second reading of the bill, had been mainly induced to do so by the declaration of the hon. and learned Attorney-General, that one great object of the measure was to confirm for ever those claims which the squatters made to the land occupied by them—a claim however that was disputed by the country at large; and he believed that the speech of that hon. and learned member had, more than anything else had ever done, shaken the squatters in their belief that their claims were founded upon the strongest basis of validity. Their present position was just this: they had fourteen years leases of their runs, and they relied upon the Executive to give validity to those claims which the Orders in Council themselves gave the Executive power at any time to destroy. This had been clearly pointed out by the hon. and learned Attorney-General in his speech of yesterday. At all events the Legislature had the power to increase the rate of assessment, whilst the Executive could at any time resume the land for certain purposes. The settlement of the country was the great object at which the Orders aimed, and the alienation of the land in fee simple would do this better and sooner than any thing else. He maintained that now, under the Orders in Council, whenever the Government required the land for any more valuable purpose than mere pastoral occupation, they were entitled to resume it for that purpose, and the majority of the squatters, however they might try to conceal it, held the same view. The leases, then, could be of no validity whatever, since the power of resumption remained in the hands of the landlord, to be used at any time he might think fit. If the House was bent upon enforcing no other principle, there is one that in all justice ought to be insisted upon, and that was, that the amount of rent should be fixed in accordance with the value attached to the land, or else, taking the converse, let the fixed upset price bear a certain relation to the annual rents now demanded for its use and occupation. Let them do either of these, and all difficulties in the way of the settlement of the squatting question would vanish, since the squatters would see that it would be to their interest to purchase and improve the lands they now held by so uncertain a tenure as that pointed out by the hon. and learned Attorney-General. In this the benefit would be always on their side, since they would have the great advantage of local knowledge and present possession, and these would enable them successfully to compete at any time with all those who desired to interfere with them; whilst on the other hand there would not be as now any just cause of complaint against them, since they would pay their quota to the public revenue. He confessed he looked on any opposition to this bill as a forlorn hope, and looking at the extraordinary amalgamation of incongruous elements on both sides by which it was supported (hear, hear), he could come to no other conclusion than that hon. members were determined to forget altogether the principles of the bill and support the second reading solely with some hope of introducing into the details of the measure something which would suit themselves, or would suit those who sent them in here. (Hear, hear.) When he said suit themselves, he did not mean their individual interest, but he meant the particular class to which they belonged, or the particular district in which they were located. This was not only done by the great squatters, but also by the humbler classes, who wished to possess some half acre more than they had got, just as the great squatters wished to add to the enormous territories they already possessed. Although he had mentioned some who held a million acres of land, he found he had not mentioned one gentleman who held pre-eminently the largest number of acres, namely, two millions. (Name, name.) The returns were here, and honorable members could easily ascertain the person he referred to, and he believed they would be just as astonished as he was to see the preposterous holdings under the pre-emptive right, and the inadequate rents paid. He should not complain so much of these holdings if the land were not applicable to any other purpose than to that to which they were put. They knew that runs were monopolised at nominal rents without being used for pastoral purposes. In fact, a class had grown up which took up enormous blocks of land, not for breeding stock, but for selling again. There was a class which had become so important that they had acquired the distinctive name of Run Hunters. They went into the country just beyond where the squatters were settled, and took up large blocks of land, and held it at the rate of £10 until the land was required by the squatters and was worth £40. This system would be put a stop to if the pastoral lands were sold as required and in blocks suitable for pastoral purposes. He would not say more on this question. He believed it was their duty, not so much to pass a measure, as to lay different measures before the country for consideration. He thought this peculiarly a people's question — a question that affected such great interests, and which would determine their position amongst the nations of the world. When he said it was a people's question, he did not mean any particular order or class; he did not mean the rabble or mob, the poor or the rich, or the loungers or outcasts of the gaol who might be inmates to-morrow. When he spoke of the people, he did not speak in the way often imputed to those who had a democratic tendency. He had no fear that when the settlement of the question was left to the good sense and fairness of the great body of the people, it would be settled satisfactorily by the people. He meant all those who, while they were adding to their private means, contributed also to the public resources of the country. He meant all those who were actuated by an interest of their own, and a desire to grow up as constituent parts of a great country, whose advance was beyond all other considerations. For these reasons, although he did not know what course the hon. member, who offered opposition to their going into committee, intended to take, but if he offered any opposition, he thought it his duty still to vote with him. He thought it his duty to oppose the bill, because he could not agree to the principles on which it was based, nor with the details in which these principles were to be carried out.

Mr. HOLT said: He rose to make some remarks respecting the calculation which the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Arnold) had favoured the House with. He was not aware before of the exact number of acres he rented from the Crown. The hon. member had only stated how many acres belonged to him, but he thought it would have been more satisfactory if he had informed the House what interest he derived from his cattle investments. If he deducted the cost to be paid for assessment of stock, he would find that he did not derive from the capital investment more than the fair colonial rate of interest. It was no matter whether he held 10,000 acres or 600,000 acres, if there was one acre he rented for pastoral purposes that could be used for agricultural purposes, to any one who was desirous of using it he would surrender it. But it was not suitable for these purposes, and if it were he would not abide by the letter of the lease for one minute. He believed this would never become a flourishing country until it became a settled country. He held with hon. members, that every acre of land that was adapted for agricultural purposes should, as soon as possible, be delivered up for these purposes. There was nothing he was more desirous of seeing than this colony studded with small farms; he had seen the effect of farming on a small scale to a large extent in several countries, and it had always been the precursor of industry. The hon. member instanced the people of Germany and Flanders as being engaged in agricultural pursuits, and pointed out that they were noted for their industry. Nothing, in his opinion, would more materially tend to increase the influence and prosperity of the country than a system of settling on the agricultural lands a class of small farmers. It was a population of that kind, and the labours of such men, wherein consisted the real wealth of a country, and not in the amount of gold and silver coined in advance. It was the produce derived from the land, and the amount of labour which was directed to the cultivation of the land, which constituted the true wealth of a country. Although he had voted for the second reading of the bill, he did not approve of the whole of the provisions contained in it, because he did not in fact consider them calculated to give satisfaction to the people generally. He was not, however, sorry that the bill was brought forward; for he looked to great benefits from the discussion that had been elicited. The opinions and the experience of honorable members would enable the Government to prepare such a bill as would ultimately give general satisfaction. He had endeavoured to consider the question as a strictly impartial subject, as a question affecting the squatter, the agriculturist, and the dwellers in the town, all alike. His conclusions were, in the first place, that the classification was injurious. In his opinion there was no occasion for dividing the country lands from the agricultural lands, inasmuch as what might be termed country lands one year might be classed as agricultural lands in the year succeeding. The purchaser under the bill would no doubt endeavour to get possession of agricultural lands and lands lying contiguous to market towns or seaports. But land equally rich and fertile in the interior would remain unsold, from the difficulty that would for years to come stand in the way of getting the produce to market. The cost, at the present time, of bringing produce from the interior to the market-towns would be three times as much as the sale of the produce would fetch. These distant country lands, as soon as railways were properly established, would, in all probability, be classified as agricultural lands. With reference to the proposed reduction from £1 to 5s. an acre, he saw no objection to it if it was a change made in accordance to the expressed desire of the great body of the people. But he was not aware that as much as a single petition had ever been presented against the present upset price. Nor did he think there could be, for twenty shillings at the present time was as little, in comparison, as five shillings was before the gold discovery. The honorable member for Murrumbidgee had stated that he was at the present time letting land on leases at £1 per acre. Surely if £1 an acre was given under lease, that sum could not be too much for land in fee simple. What the country required was that purchasers should be allowed to select land at fixed prices. Where land was put up for sale, and two persons were anxious to purchase at the same time, he would give the preference to the man who had first made application for it. He would support a scheme that would render it easy to a man to select a piece of surveyed land, and who having paid his deposit upon it according to the upset price, whether it was offered at auction or not, might take immediate possession. He objected to the ready-money system, and contended that the public was entitled to as much credit for part of the purchase money on the part of the Government as they would receive at the hands of private individuals. For his own part, he had disposed of a good deal of land but never, in any instance, had he sought for payment in full, nor never had he any difficulty in obtaining the full amount. He would require 20 per cent. on the purchase, and the remainder at stated terms after two years. In this way the purchaser would be able to pay for the fee simple out of the produce of the land. He looked upon the interests of each and every class in the community as identical one with another. He believed that if the whole of the Crown Lands now leased to the squatters were left open to purchase but a very small portion of them would be sold, and those parts only that lay near navigable rivers and market towns. With regard to the assessment on Crown Lands he looked upon that tax as most illegal. If the Government could from time to time exact a tax from the squatters for the general purposes of the State, the property of squatters would have no more real security than property had in Turkey. In fact, their leases would in that case be worthless for the purposes of protection from undue exaction. If this principle were admitted he would rather throw his leases into the fire, and enter into new compacts on some fixed principle, than be subject to such illegal assessment. He was surprised to hear the hon. and learned member (the Attorney-General) say that he (Mr. Martin) supported this view of the case, in accordance with the view taken of it by the Crown law officers. If a question of this kind arose in the Imperial Parliament the Judges would be at once consulted, and their advice adopted; but here they were about to commit an illegal act, knowing it to be such—an act in violation of existing contracts. It was monstrous to suppose that because the squatters were the tenants of the Crown that the Government had the right to tax them over and in excess of the other classes of the community. With reference to the tenure under which the squatters lie, he was to some extent in favour of a proposition lately laid before the public by Mr. Bell, to the effect that the grass of the land should be sold to the grazier or squatter at one shilling an acre, but that the squatter or grazier should forego his claim to the land when it was required for other purposes, provided the one shilling per acre paid for the grass was refunded to him. As to the difference in value of land, any difficulties arising from that would be rectified by time and by the increase of the population. If the plan to which he referred was carried out, there would be no necessity for holding over a reserve of two millions of acres, as was at present held in reserve. All the land would in fact under this view of the case, be reserved, and only withheld until such time as some claim was made for it. He did not think that the money derived from the sale of land should be applied to meet the current expenditure. If that money was invested in public works, such as railways, it would be merely changing hands, and they would be saddling their posterity, in an unjustifiable manner, with an enormous debt. To induce the squatters to improve their lands, there must be a fixed tenure. This ought to be borne in mind, particularly when it was remembered that it was upon pastoral pursuits the land must long depend for its welfare. He hoped that in committee the bill would be made satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said, as he had not yesterday taken an opportunity of expressing his opinions upon the important question which occupied the attention of the House, he would now make a very few remarks. The rights of the squatter by law formed a subject which had interested him for some years, and if he had found that those rights were founded upon justice, notwithstanding his strong feeling that they stood in the way of the public welfare, he should have approached the matter with much deference. With respect to those rights, as they were explained by the Orders in Council, he would make a few observations. One was a supposed right of pre-emption, but he did not think that anything of the sort, as it was popularly understood, was conferred by the Orders; for it was thought in the country, that the squatters had a right during the continuance of their leases, to purchase any portion of their holdings at £1 an acre. But nothing of the sort was provided for by the Orders in Council. Then of what value was that right of pre-emption provided the Government was conducted by honest and impartial men, who took care of the general interests of the colonists, and who would see that that right was only exercised according to the spirit in which it was conferred. When he voted for the second reading of the bill, he was not prepared to confer upon the squatters any rights or privileges other than what they now possessed, and he should consider it his duty to move an amendment, that the option of purchase should be expunged from the bill. Now, with regard to that right, or supposed right, he would call their attention to section 7 of the Orders in Council, wherein it was apparent that they were excluded from any right to the land within the boundary of a squattage. The reservations in the Orders in Council were various in their character; among others there was a reservation for the improvement and settlement of the colony, and if he was correct in his view of the clause, he would ask of what value could the leases be which conferred more extensive privileges than those conceded by the Orders, and when those reservations for the proper settlement of the colony were dealt with in the same impartial manner as they were provided. It was owing, he believed to the departure from the fair spirit exhibited in those Orders that all that jealousy had sprung up which, otherwise, would have had no existence. It would be found, when comparing the leases with the Orders in Council, that, owing to that anomaly, the leases were no better than waste paper. Another peculiarity in the Orders, was in Section 4, which was the assessment clause, a matter which appeared to have now excited great alarm among that party who were interested. Now, what degree of security could the Orders in Council be to the squatter, if it was a fact that it was in the power of the Government to levy an assessment upon his holding, at any time it was thought expedient. An attempt had been made to qualify that proposal, by stating that the original assessment referred merely to what was required for local purposes; but he saw nothing in the clause that could limit the right of assessment to what was requisite for local purposes, and he considered that, as a member of that House, he had a right to levy any assessment to which he could obtain the assent of a majority of honorable members. He denied that there was any breach of faith in the exercise of that right; but he believed the squatters had hitherto been under a delusion in thinking that they had any rights conferred by the Orders in Council. Their Magna Charta must still be the sense of justice to be found in the Colonial Parliament. A great deal had been said about the reduction to five shillings an acre, and the classification of the lands under the present bill. He confessed he did not see the necessity for that classification, for he thought that part of the bill might be made much more simple. With respect to the crisis which it was predicted would follow a reduction of the upset price, and which the hon. member for the South Riding had so much exaggerated, he could not see how it would by any means affect the financial condition of the country. He should be inclined to infuse in the bill some clauses which would tend to make the bill more popular, and give encouragement and accommodation for industrious settlers. He intended, when the bill reached committee, to propose a clause by which deferred payment would be followed under a certain restriction, and he thought if that restriction were agreed upon, the objections to general principles would be inapplicable. He did not think that with the limit to eighty acres, it would have the least effect upon the result of elections. The system had been found to work well in Canada, and he would ask the House if it was not desirable that the cry for land, by the poorer classes, should be answered. He had heard nothing at all in support of the supposition that such a policy would be attended with danger, and he reserved to himself the privilege, if the amendment to which he had before alluded should not succeed, to propose another which would have the effect of giving facilities for the acquirement of land by the poorer classes. He was assured it was not the intention of a single hon. member in that House to attempt to do an injustice to the squatters; but he was glad to see such an inclination to look to the permanent interests of the country, by giving the settler an opportunity of becoming a freeholder. It should be ever in the recollection of the members of the Legislature that they held the lands in trust not only for this country, but for the people of the United Kingdom, and as Britons they should not forget the claims of their countrymen. He thought they would be enabled to introduce a class of emigrants far superior to the bulk of those brought out under the existing arrangements, if they permitted every payment of £30 to carry with it a power of nomination to bring out an emigrant. Another object such a right would secure would be to encourage the sale of lands. Parties would decide to purchase Crown land if they had the power to nominate an emigrant. It had been said this reduction of the price of land was not followed, nor was there any precedent in the neighbouring colonies—that the Government here were beginning to introduce a system of rivalry, bidding, as it were, for population. He denied that they were likely to be the only parties introducing this system, for already a bill had been introduced by the Legislature of Tasmania, which would have the effect of reducing the price of land to ten shillings per acre. He would ask the country to examine this bill, and to examine the Orders in Council for themselves; and if they did so they would arrive at the conclusion, that if the law as it now existed were duly carried out, the people would not prefer a single shadow of complaint. But it was because the people had been cheated by reserves. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Cowper.) The promise had been kept to the ear and broken to the hope. However, sufficient to the day was the resistance thereof. He hoped this bill would receive such amendments in committee as would enable him to give it his support.

Upon the motion of Mr. FORSTER, seconded by Mr. W. MACLEAY, the debate was then adjourned until to-day,—the object of such adjournment being to give hon. members a full opportunity of expressing their views upon the measure.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

On the motion of Mr. JONES, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole for the further consideration of this bill in detail.

The following clauses were put and passed.

Clause 48. Council to decide as to payment of Chairman, &c.
Clause 49. Power to Council to appoint officers.
Clause 50. Definition of nuisances.
Clause 51. Powers as to nuisances.
Clause 52. Saving of nuisances at Common Law.
Clause 53. Chairman may suspend officers.
Clause 54. If officers prevented from acting, Chairman may appoint others.
Clause 55. Officers intrusted with money to give security, and to account.
Clause 56. Custody of seal and records.
Clause 57. Penalties for interrupting Council or their officers.
Clause 58. Quorum at meetings.
Clause 59. Who to preside.
Clause 60. Notice of meetings.
Clause 61. How meetings to be called.
Clause 62. Quarterly meetings.
Clause 63. Minute of meetings.
Clause 64. Copies and extracts from books.
Clause 65. Committees.
Clause 66. Committee meetings.
Clause 67. Penalty on Council and officers for neglect of duties.

Mr. FORSTER proposed an amendment as to the amount of penalty imposed, which was negatived in a division of 14 to 7.

Clause 68. Council to make by-laws for regulation of proceedings, and general convenience of the town was verbally amended and carried.

Clause 69. Public roads, &c., under control of Council, was passed.

Clause 70. Public hospitals and asylums for destitute children was carried.

Clause 71. Public libraries, gardens, &c., was passed.

Clause 72. Council to apportion commonage right was verbally amended and carried.

Clause 73. Council may establish tolls, &c., was passed.

Clause 74. Special rates for sewerage, water, and lighting, was passed.

Mr. JONES said he did not intend to go any further to-night, as he proposed to make some alteration in the following clauses. He proposed to introduce one or two more clauses, authorising the Government to divide the municipalities into wards, and he also proposed to go back to clause 2, and make an alteration therein.

On the motion of Mr. JONES the CHAIRMAN left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow (this day.)

Mr. FORSTER moved, 1. That the Progress Report from the Select Committee on the Australian Agricultural Company's Newcastle Railway Bill be now adopted by this House. 2. That that committee be now discharged, and its duties and powers in regard to the said bill be transferred to the Select Committee on the Burwood Tramroad Continuation Act Amendment Bill—together with the bill itself, and the minutes of evidence taken before, and the documents referred to, the original committee. The object of the two committees were identical, and it was useless to waste the time of honorable members in taking evidence on the same subject. He should therefore move that the committee of which he was the chairman should be discharged. But at the same time he would say if it was thought that it would be of any service he would be glad to act. He stated this not from any wish to be appointed to the committee, but to guard against any idea that he wished to shirk the duty he had undertaken.

After a reply from the SPEAKER to a question from Mr. COWPER that such a proceeding would, with the permission of the House be allowable,

Mr. COWPER said that he would be glad to support the motion as it was ruled to be in order, and he was glad to say that it was quite in accordance with the opinion expressed by Captain Martindale, conveyed to him before he had any knowledge of the motion.

The House adjourned at five minutes past ten o'clock till three o'clock this day.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

MR. T. G. RUSDEN to move—That it is desirable, for the purpose of saving time and of expediting business, and to afford the different constituencies an opportunity of knowing in what manner their respective representatives treated the important question of the management of the public lands, that this House should arrive at a distinct declaration of its opinion, and should come to a separate division on each of the following propositions or principles:—1. On the propriety, or impossibility, of obtaining any just classification of the public lands. 2. On the propriety or expediency of lowering the price of land to 5s., or to any other particular sum. 3. On the auction system, and the propriety of continuing it without any modification. 4. On the justice or propriety of placing any, and what, assessment on stock. 5. On the pre-emptive right, particularly on that said to belong to the squatters.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

MR. DARVALL to move—That the petition of Matthew Riely, presented by him on the 10th instant, praying the House to address the Queen for the repeal of those Imperial and colonial laws which injuriously affect the personal liberty of Her Majesty's freed subjects, be printed.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. H. HOGHTON AND CO.—At his Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Ale, Flour, Provisions, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Cement, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Omnibuses, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—In their Yard, at 10 o'clock, Empty Cases.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Guns, Jewellery, &c.

MR. W. PRITCHARD.—At the Union Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Richmond River Cedar.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At Messrs. Macnamara's Wharf, at half-past 11 o'clock, Timber, Battens, Laths, Palings, Deals, Shingles.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Seasonable Drapery, Clothing, Hats, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Chairs, Colonial-made Furniture, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Shovels, Hammers, Saws, Stone Wedges, Cutlery, Brushware, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stationery, Account Books, Magazines, Books, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. At the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Kent Hops, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Provisions, and Damaged Groceries; at 12 o'clock, Patras Currants, Rice, Sugars; on the Patent Slip Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Hobart Town Timber, Battens, Shingles, Laths, Palings, Galvanized Iron, Cement, &c.

MR. G. F. BAKER.—On the Premises, Glebe Tavern, Glebe, at 11 o'clock, Lease, Goodwill, Fittings, Household Furniture, and Sundries.

THE BALL IN AID OF THE JEWISH ORPHAN SCHOOL.—The ball given in support of the above charity came off last evening in Mr. Clarke's Assembly Hall, Elizabeth-street. It was announced under the patronage of Colonel Straton and the officers of the 77th, and was in every respect most successful. Amongst the company present were the Honorable J. H. Plunkett and several members of the Legislature. The room was tastefully decorated, and the *cuisine* arrangements were well carried out. The Band of the 77th contributed to the enjoyment of the evening by their delightful music, and dancing was kept up till "smiling morn had tipped the hills with gold." From the number present (about 200 ladies and gentlemen), it may be presumed that the funds of the institution will be considerably augmented.

GLEN ELGIN.—Mr. James Martin, writing to the Armidale paper, says:—I was at Glen Elgin on Saturday, and saw most of the diggers, who appear to be satisfied that the field will be a profitable one. There are now two parties busy in turning the course of the river—Gallagher's and the Dundee Mining Company. There are other persons prospecting at the Bald Nob—a locality spoken of in very favourable terms by our talented geologist, the Rev. W. B. Clarke. Some news of a positive character may be expected from the river companies in less than a month, should the weather prove propitious in the meantime. I was told by a digger, on Friday last, that he and his party had got an excellent prospect out of some dry diggings. They were to have commenced regular operations on Saturday. There are two stores at Glen Elgin, and the diggers speak highly of the quality of the beef supplied them by Mr. Heydon. I am induced to mention this fact, as many persons have given the want of meat as a reason for their leaving Glen Elgin.—*M. Mercury.*

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, hatters, outfitters, and others, to the continued sale of new drapery, made-up clothing; silk, felt, Panama, and other hats, &c., &c., at the rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TEA, SUGAR, RICE, OILMAN'S STORES, &c.—Hobart Town Timber, ex Tasmania.—Messrs. W. Dean and Co. beg to call special attention to their sales, this day, viz., at their warehouse, commencing at 11 o'clock, damaged and sound groceries, &c.; and on the Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, at half-past 2 o'clock, timber, ex Tasmania. For particulars, see advertisements.—ADV.

UNRESERVED SALE OF TIMBER, ex Prince of Denmark.—We are requested by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld to direct the attention of timber merchants, builders, and others to their sale of Hobart Town timber, ex Prince of Denmark, on Macnamara's Wharf, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

NEW VERSION.

AT a fashionable musical party in the British metropolis, some short time since, the concert terminated with the tune of the National Anthem set to the following words (by W. E. Hickson):—

God bless our native land,
May Heaven's protecting hand
Still guard our shore!
May peace her power extend,
Foe be transform'd to friend,
And Britain's rights depend
On war no more!

Through every changing scene,
O Lord, preserve the Queen;
Long may she reign!
Her heart inspire and move
With wisdom from above,
And in a nation's love
Her throne maintain.

May just and righteous laws
Uphold the public cause,
And bless our isle!
Home of the brave and free,
The land of liberty!
We pray that still on thee
Kind Heaven may smile.

And not this land alone,
But be thy mercies known
From shore to shore!
Lord, make the nations see
That men should brothers be,
And form one family,
The wide world o'er.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

NOVEMBER 19.—William the IVth (s.), Captain Chatfield, from Twofold Bay and Merimbola November 17th. Passengers—Lieutenant Lloyd, R.N., Messrs. Murray, Farrell, and Bernasconi, and eight in the steerage.

November 19.—Wonga Wonga (s.), 734 tons, Captain D. Walker, from Melbourne, 17th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Keighran, Miss Myers, Messrs. Vickery, Stuckey, T. P. Hill, Burnett, Leslie, Nash, Obee, Hunter, Postlethwaite, Keighran, Martilla, Parker, M'Culloch, Dennistoun, M'Coppenger, and 40 in the intermediate and steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

November 18.—Abbey, schooner, 99 tons, Captain Hughes, from Hobart Town 13th instant. Captain, agent.

November 19.—Amasis, brig, 217 tons, Captain Kenger, from Hobart Town 13th instant. Captain, agent.

November 19.—Despatch, schooner, 139 tons, Captain Castles, from Adelaide 8th instant. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

November 19.—Yarrow, brig, 229 tons, Captain Macdonald, from Adelaide 7th instant. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.

November 19.—Ann and Jane, for New Caledonia and Navigators'.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Washington Irving, for Point de Galle; Merrington for Akyab; Margaret Russell, and Tarbert Castle, for Melbourne; Manuel Carvallo, for Tahiti; Vigilant, for Geelong; Gil Blas, for Auckland.

The cargo of the William the IVth (s.), consists of—12 bundles sheepskins, 57 bags wheat, 10 kegs butter, and 60 bales wool.

CLEARANCES.

November 19.—Vigilant, brig, 134 tons, Captain Patten, for Geelong.

November 19.—Staghound, schooner, 117 tons, Captain Elliott, for Melbourne.

November 19.—Manuel Carvallos, schooner, 119 tons, Captain Butters, for Tahiti. Passengers—Mr. Taylor, Mr. Beven, and 1 native of South Sea Islands.

November 19.—Gil Blas, brig, 174 tons, Captain Nicoll, for Auckland and Otago. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hill and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bellair and child, Miss James, Miss Batwell, Mr. and Mrs. Finnie and child, Messrs. Varley, Jones, Davis, Walcot, Campbell, Fulton, and 2 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 19.—Martha, from Manning River, with 700 bushels maize, 10 hides; Gazelle, H. M. Warfield, and Mary, from Newcastle, with 419 tons coals; Kempsey Packet, from Nambucka, with 30,000 feet cedar; Kangaroo, from Macleay River, with 1100 bushels maize; Peahen, Cecilia, Esther, and Cambrian Packet, from Brisbane Water, with 1500 baskets shells, 21,000 feet timber, 50,000 shingles, 26,000 laths; Josephine, from Richmond River, with 58,000 feet timber, 19 hides; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 100 bales wool, 50 bales hay, 150 bags wheat and bran, 100 sheep, 15 horses, 20 pigs, 75 hides, 600 horns, 15 bags bones, 9 calves, 12 coops poultry, 7 cases eggs, 4 baskets prawns, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 19.—Courier, for Howe's Island; Fortune, Mary, and Shamrock, for Newcastle; Mullogh, Peahen, Cecilia, and Cambrian Packet, for Brisbane Water; Revenge, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.

November 19.—Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 31 hogsheads brandy, E. Rottmann and Co.; 5 cases, 1 bale, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 1 crate bottles, J. Rowe; 1 case, 1 parcel, Sands and Kenny; 20 casks currants, A. Fairfax and Co.; 6 rolls lead, W. S. Friend; 20 rolls lead, Berens and Co; 10 hogsheads brandy, M. A. Worms; 100 casks currants, Allen and Norton; 1 case files, W. Fairfax and Son; 2 cases apparel, P. N. Russell and Co.; 10 rolls lead, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 6 cases, 2 casks, Sichel and Co.; 1 case, Badcock; 30 half tierces tobacco, Order; and sundry packages.

November 18.—Abbey, from Hobart Town: 50,000 feet timber, 30,000 palings, 50,000 shingles, 20,000 laths, Order.

November 19.—Amasis, from Hobart Town: 220,000 feet timber, 100,000 shingles, 40,000 palings, 50,000 laths, Order.

November 19.—Despatch, from Adelaide: 1820 bags flour, 114 bags bran, 1 case cigars, 5 casks snuff, Order.

November 19.—Yarrow, from Adelaide: 220 tons copper ore, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

EXPORTS.

November 19.—Gil Blas, for Auckland and Otago: 9 cases hardware, Frank and Co.; 9 cases hardware, 60 cases cordials, F. and C. Keele; 1 case, A. Blair; 1000 feet cedar, 197 half-cases geneva, 3 casks currants, 453 mats sugar, 20 boxes soap, 5 hogsheads brandy, 3 cases cigars, 4 boxes tin, 6 bundles iron, 2 bundles wire, 1 case gum, 1 keg ironmongery, R. Dacre; 1 keg ironmongery, Rabone, Feez; 3 cases cigars, M. Moss; 1 bale paper, Kirchner and Co.; 12 sales leather, Cocks and Hunt; 5 trunks boots, 3 cases, 1 truss, 2 bales drapery, Prince, Bray, and Co; 1 bale books, 9 trunks 1 case boots, 3 cases slops, 4 cases cottons, J. Robertson and Co.; 4 cases guns, 1 cask, 2 cases axes, 1 case axe handles, 3 cases axeheads, 1 bundle, 68 packages woodware, 2 trunks boots, 20 boxes candles, S. A. Joseph; 6 bales paper, Macnab; 1 case lamps, Laidley, Ireland; 4 trunks boots, 40 boxes soap, 1 bundle, 7 cases sheets, 1 cases pipes, 1 case oil, 2 cases slops, 1 ton beans, Gilfillan and Co.; 3 casks, 1 case, 1 bale ironmongery, 26 kegs nails, 4 kegs shot, J. Keep; 1 case saddlery, H. C. Brookes.

November 19.—Manuel Carvallos, for Tahiti: 3 cases 1 trunk 1 truss drapery, A. Dreutler; 4 casks irons, 102 iron plates, P. N. Russell and Co.; 8 cases 4 bales drapery, C. Newton, Brothers; 1 case music, 1 case 1 bale drapery, Dawson and Thompson; 3 cases 2 casks drugs, E. Youngmann and Co.; 100 boxes soap, 80 tins oil, 40 bags 30 casks 1 case biscuits, 27 kegs nails, 1 bale paper, 1 sheet zinc, 26 cases pipes, 1 case curry powder, 1 case vestas, 6 casks currants, 10 cases 9 bales drapery, 7 trunks shoes, 2 cases cheese, 20 boxes candles, 13 cases sardines, 75 barrels flour, 32 bags salt, 30 bags rice, 2 casks bottles, 1 case drugs, 1 bale 1 case calico, 3 cases furniture, 1 case stationery, 3 casks chalk, 1 cask nuts, 3 bags corks, 3 casks 2 kegs 97 bundles 92 bars iron, 3 cases oil stores, 322 cases geneva, 3 cases cigars, 150 casks, 10 hogsheads beer, 20 bags raw sugar, 4½ chests tea, 4 hogsheads loaf sugar, G. A. Lloyd and Co. 6 hogsheads gin, 2 quarter casks brandy, Bensusan and Co.; 2 cases, F. Mader; 3 cases, 1 trunk, R. Gray; 1 case stationery, J. W. Waugh; 4 packages machinery, Saunders and Co.; 3 bales, 1 case, 1 truss, 1 trunk drapery, A. Webster; 2 hogsheads rum, W. Caporn; 3 tons sugar, T. Skinner.

November 19.—Staghound, for Melbourne: 10 cases beer, Anderson, Brothers; 150 casks beer, 1100 bags rice, 152 bundles lines, 8 hogsheads, 5 casks oil, 17 spars, R. Towns and Co.; 11 casks oil, J. Richards.

November 19.—Vigilant, for Geelong: 120 tons coals, Molison and Black.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Ann and Jane, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR CEYLON.—By the Washington Irving, this day at noon, if not underway.

FOR AKYAB.—By the Merrington, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR TAHITI.—By the Manuel Carvallos, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR WELLINGTON.—By the William Alfred, this evening, at 6.

FOR SHANGHAE.—By the Thracian, this evening, at 6.

FOR BLUFF HARBOUR.—By the Elisa, this evening, at 6.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30. p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Gil Blas, this day, at noon.

Vessels in Twofold Bay: Victoria Packet, barque; Camilla, schooner; Miami, barque, and Thomas and Henry, brig. The two last named vessels not allowed to communicate with the shore, having left Melbourne without a clear bill of health.

The screw steamship Wonga Wonga has made a fair passage of 52½ hours, having cleared Port Phillip Heads at 2·20 p.m. on Tuesday, the 17th instant, and arrived at Sydney Heads at 7 p.m. on Thursday, the 19th instant. Experienced light variable winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Passed the Company's steamer Yarra Yarra at 11·30 p.m. on Tuesday, 102 miles from Port Phillip Heads; and the steamer London at 6·30 p.m. on Wednesday, 10 miles north of Cape Howe.

The Royal Mail S. S. City of Sydney cleared Port Phillip Heads at daylight on Tuesday.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—We learn that, at the meeting of section G, Mechanical Science, of the British Association, at Dublin, on the 29th of August last, Mr. J. Scott Russell read a paper describing the mechanical details of the Great Eastern steamship, now in course of construction at Millwall. The first point, he said, related to the peculiarity of her great size; the second, on which her merits or demerits as a piece of naval architecture depended, was the general structure or lines of the ship; the third point would be the distribution of materials in the construction of the ship, so as to obtain the safest and strongest possible structure with the minimum of materials; and the last point would be to allude generally to the mechanical arrangements for her propulsion. With respect to size, it was found by experience that no steamship could be worked profitably which was of less size than a ton to a mile of the voyage she was to perform, carrying her own coal. Thus, a ship intended to ply between England and America would not pay permanently unless she were of 2500 or 3000 tons burden. In like manner, if a vessel were intended to go from this country to Australia or India without coaling on going out, but taking her coals with her, she would require to be thirteen thousand tons burden; and, turning to the case before them, it would be found that the big ship was a little short of the proper size. Her voyage to Australia and back would be 25,000 miles; her tonnage, therefore, should be 25,000 tons, whereas its actual amount was 22,000 tons. The idea of making a ship large enough to carry her own coals for a voyage to Australia and back again was the idea of a man famous for large ideas—Mr. Brunel. After explaining that the Great Eastern was built on "the wave principle," first announced at the British Association 22 years ago by himself, Mr. Russel continued:—Mr. Robert M'Kay, the builder of the great American clippers, paid him a visit twelve months ago at Millwall to see the big ship, and he then very candidly said: "Mr. Russell, I have adopted the wave principle in the construction of all my American clippers, and that is my secret. I first found the account of the wave line in the publications of the British Association." Mr. Russell then proceeded to give an elaborate description of the old method of constructing an iron ship, contrasting it with the improved style which he pursued at present. Instead of the mass of wooden rubbish, which did not strengthen the ship, and involved enormous expense, he placed inside the iron shell as many complete bulkheads as the owner permitted him to do, and then constructed in the intermediate spaces partial bulkheads, or bulkheads in the centre of which holes had been cut for the purposes of stowage.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.—Several of the seamen of the Oneida (s.), belonging to the European and Australian Company, summoned Captain Hyde, last week, at the Southampton Police-court, for non-payment of wages. The case of Hughes, one of the quartermasters, was taken first, and was to rule the others. It appeared by the evidence that the Oneida arrived at Melbourne on the 31st December last, the crew having previously signed at Southampton for two years, at certain rates of pay, and to be ultimately discharged at Sydney (N.S.W.); that, immediately on her arrival, the men began to leave the ship and several to desert, of both classes as many as thirty per day; that, although the ship carried 160 hands, they were speedily reduced in number, and Captain Hyde feared he would not retain sufficient to enable him to leave the port at the proper time; he therefore called his crew aft, and offered to increase their pay considerably if they would stand by their ship, cancelling old pay, and entering into a fresh agreement. This was accordingly reduced to writing, signed by Captain Hyde in the presence of the Deputy Shipping Master and the Inspector of Water-guard (a magistrate), and with the sanction of Captain Hunter, the company's superintendent, and the agents of the ship. The new agreement was attached to the articles. Captain Hyde avowed that there was no charge or complaint against Hughes, who was a steady, good man. On the return of the ship to Southampton recently the men were ordered their ordinary wages, the Company repudiating the act of Captain Hyde. For the defence it was urged that the men signed for the whole voyage and for a certain time, and that that agreement could not be varied by Captain Hyde. The crew had sold their services at a fixed monthly rate, and Captain Hyde had made an agreement adverse thereto, under a moral compulsion; that the Company was willing to give the men who had behaved well a bonus, but would not recognise a principle which would place ships, at any port where seamen were difficult to be obtained, at their entire mercy, on new agreements to prevent desertion. The magistrates unanimously dismissed the summons, but requested Captain Hyde to express to the owners the opinion of the Bench that, the men having behaved well, and relied on the commander's engagement, ought to have a substantial sum given to them. This case fully decides that, unless in case of actual risk of life, no new agreement with a crew is binding, and that the only way in which an increase of pay (if intended) can be secured, is to discharge the crew under the old articles, and re-enter them under entirely new ones.

NAVAL PROMOTION.—On the 7th September, Lieutenant Thomas Bridgman Lethbridge of H.M. ship Excellent, son of Captain Robert Lethbridge, to the rank of Commander.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

November 18.—Gem, schooner, 101 tons, Captain Duthie, from the Richmond, with 51,787 feet cedar.

November 19.—Grafton (s.), from Sydney.

November 19.—Clarence (s.), from Sydney.

November 19.—Waratah (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

November 18.—Martha Ellen, schooner, Captain Hill, for Geelong, with 180 tons coals.

November 18.—Tommy, schooner, Captain Morris, for Hobart Town, with 89 tons coal.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 14.—City of Sydney (s.), Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney; Columbian, E. and A. R. M. S., from Suez; Burra Burra, Havilah, Anna Maria, Melbourne, and Eliza Goddard, from Adelaide; Lancashire, from Batavia; Lalla Rookh, from Calcutta.

November 16.—Athenian, from Liverpool; Grecian Queen, from Calcutta.

CLEARED OUT.

November 14.—Oliver Lang, for Liverpool; Deva, for Newcastle; Monarch, for Sydney.

November 16.—City of Sydney, E. and A. R. M. S., for Suez. Passengers—Mr., Mrs., and Master Acraman, infant, and servant, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Paterson and infant, Messrs. Hart, Stubbs, Cowell, and Fisher.

IMPORTS.

November 15.—Lalla Rookh, from Calcutta: 599 bags rice, 400 bags oats, 400 bags gram, 200 casks rum.

November 16.—Grecian Queen, from Calcutta: 2000 bags rice, 50 boxes castor oil, 230 bags Cossipore sugar, 100 bags Dunna sugar, 350 bags oats, 1400 bags gram, 25 packages canvas, 96 coils coir rope, 10 hogsheads 10 barrels rum.

The screw steamship Wonga Wonga cleared Sydney Heads at 7 p.m., on Wednesday, the 11th instant; arrived at Port Phillip Heads at 1.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 14th instant. Experienced light S.E. winds, with thick rainy weather, the first part of the voyage, and thence severe S.W. gales, with heavy cross sea, at the latter part. Hove to off Cape Liptrap from 10 p.m. on Friday till 4 a.m. on Saturday.

The steamship City of Sydney arrived in Hobson's Bay, on Saturday morning, notwithstanding the very heavy head gales she encountered during the passage.

The departure of the mail has altogether prevented business. At the auction marts it was found useless to bring goods forward. The time of closing the mails was extended until nine o'clock this evening in order to permit of as thorough a perusal as possible of the home advices received on Saturday. The City of Sydney will sail at the first dawn of day, with as large a mail as generally falls to the lot of the steamers of this line. The City of Sydney and her commander are favourites with the public, and great interest is taken in the success of the experiment of sending so small a steamer on this service. Should Captain Moodie achieve a signal success, he will do much in re-assuring the hopes of the Australian colonies, with regard to the possibility of a reliable postal service.—*Argus*, 17th instant.

SHIPS SIGNALISED.—The Margaret, from New Brunswick, reports signalling September 28th, in latitude 39 degrees south, longitude 5 degrees 30 minutes west, the ship Thames, from London, bound to Geelong. September 6th, in latitude 23 degrees south, longitude 33 degrees west, the English ship Alnwick Castle, from London, bound to Bombay, with troops. Same day, in the same latitude and longitude, the Sir G. Seymour, from London to Bombay, with troops.—*Adelaide Register.*

CEYLON, POINT DE GALLE.

ARRIVED.

September 16.—Curl, from Melbourne.

September 21.—Tudor, from Melbourne.

September 25.—Gloucester, from Hobart Town.

September 28.—Gilmore, from Adelaide.

October 8.—Emeu, Royal Mail steamer, from Australia.

October 11.—Eagle Speed, from Melbourne.

SAILED.

September 20.—Ann Adamson, for Melbourne.

SINGAPORE.

ARRIVAL.

September 18.—Ocean Wave, from Adelaide.

DEPARTURE.

September 9.—Omagh, for Adelaide.

PASSED ANJER.

September 6.—Daniel Ross, from Melbourne for Hongkong.

MADRAS.

ARRIVED.

September 17.—Alhambra, from Portland Bay; Regina, from Sydney.

September 26.—Tudor, from Melbourne.

September 28.—Black Eagle, from Geelong.

SAILED.

September 20.—Royal Charlie, for Melbourne, via Northern Ports.

September 24.—Rival, for Sydney, via Bimlipatam.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

August 21.—Guiding Star, from Melbourne; Shah Jehan, from Melbourne.

August 22.—Wampauvay, from Melbourne; Bouganville, from Sydney.

August 25.—Veturia, from Adelaide.

August 27.—Malakhoff, from Melbourne.

September 2.—Jason, from Melbourne.

September 12.—Ring Dove, from Adelaide.

September 14.—Ocean Chief, from Melbourne.

September 15.—Queen of Sheba, from Melbourne.

September 21.—Asiatic, War Spirit, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

August 30.—Dunsandle, for Melbourne.

September 1.—Anna Maria, for Sydney.

September 11.—Vanguard, for Melbourne.

September 17.—Royal Lily, for Adelaide; Grecian Queen, for Melbourne.

September 28.—Venturia, for Melbourne.

October 1.—Shah Jehan, for Melbourne; Traveller, for Melbourne.

THE WRECKS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

"Humanus sum, et nihil humani a me alienum puto."

SIR,—In your remarks on the duty of the colony in acknowledgment of the important services of the officers and crew of H.M.S. Herald I fully concur.

But, Sir, I must confess that I cannot see the utility of their labours, nor of any number of additional lights and beacons so long as the masters of clipper ships, in their eagerness to make quick passages, continue to be guilty of, what appears to me, criminal recklessness—"hugging the coast."

That this was the error committed by the captain of the Dunbar I have, from the first, been convinced. I am but a landsman, still I lay claim to some portion of common sense, and it does seem to my mind—and this is a point which has not been explained—that, with thick, squally weather, a lee shore (and such a shore), and adverse current, and such a trend of the coast to the N.E., he had no business to be so close in as to be in sight of the low heads of Botany Bay. I admit that, having allowed his ship to get thus "embayed," it was neck or nothing with him at last, and so the die was cast and all lost.

In support of this opinion I allege the reported danger of the La Hogue on her recent voyage hither.

I have been informed by one of the passengers, and the statement is repeated publicly, that, when off Bondi Bay, and within a couple of ships' lengths of the shore, this vessel was within the smallest chance of missing stays, and that the passengers, fearing a catastrophe, were "looking out for the nearest rock to swim to."

Not knowing either of the commanders referred to, I can have no personal feeling in this matter, but I do think it of the utmost importance that the truth should be known, and, with that motive,

VOX (ET PRETEREA NIHIL) CAUTIONIS.

DIARY

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

NOVEMBER		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. Aftern.
20	FRIDAY	4 49	6 43	10 12	10 30

MOON.—First quarter, 25th instant, at 5h. 36m. 43s. a.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.				Mail	Goods
Miles	*Leave*—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
0	Sydney	6·30	10· 0	1·30	4·25	5·45	A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·45 a.m.
2	Newtown	6·36	10· 6	1 36	4·31	5·51	
3½	Petersham	6·41	10·11	1·41	4·36	5·58	
5	Ashfield	6·48	10·18	1·48	4·43	6· 3	
6¼	Burwood	6·53	10·23	1·53	4·48	6· 8	
7¾	Homebush	6·58	10·28	1·58	4·53	6·13	
13½	Parramatta	7·18	10·48	2·18	5·13	6·33	
17¼	Fairfield	7·31	11· 1	2·31	5·26	6·46	
22	Liverpool	7·42	11·12	2·42	5·37	6·57	

LIVERPOOL STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.				Mail	Goods
0	Liverpool	8·15	11·30	3·30	5·45	6·30	A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·30 p.m.
4¾	Fairfield	8·28	11·43	3·43	5·58	6·43	
8½	Parramatta	8·46	12· 1	4· 1	6·16	7· 1	
14¼	Homebush	9· 0	12·15	4·15	6·30	7·15	
15¾	Burwood	9· 3	12·18	4·18	6·33	7·18	
17	Ashfield	9· 8	12·23	4·23	6·38	7·23	
18½	Petersham	9·15	12·30	4·30	6·45	7·30	
20	Newtown	9·23	12·38	4·38	6·53	7·38	
22	Sydney	9·27	12·42	4·42	6·57	7·42	

THE SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·30 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 5·30 p.m.—Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9·15 a.m., 2·30 p.m., and 5·15 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles	*Leave*—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle,—Honeysuckle Point	7·30	3· 0	7·30	3· 0
9¾	Hexham	8· 0	3·30	8· 0	3·30
16½	Maitland	8·24	3·54	8·24	3·54

MAITLAND STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
0	Maitland	8·45	4·10	8·45	4·10
6¾	Hexham	9· 5	4·30	9· 5	4·30
16½	Newcastle	9·39	5· 4	9·39	5· 4

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1857.

IN the Legislative Council, yesterday, in reply to questions put by MR. DEAS THOMSON, MR. LUTWYCHE stated that with the view to guarding against the introduction of small-pox, the Government had issued a notice, calling the attention of the public to the importance of vaccination; and those passengers by the ship which carried the infection to Melbourne, who happened to have arrived in this colony, were placed under the surveillance of the medical officers of the Government. The Government further directed that so long as the disorder prevailed at Melbourne, no vessel arriving in Port Jackson from that port should anchor westward of Garden Island, and no passengers should land until such vessels had been inspected by the Health Officer. Arrangements had also been made for extending through the interior the facilities for vaccination.

Mr. LUTWYCHE announced that he had been that day sworn in a member of the Executive Council, and was now the authorised representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

The House went into committee for the further consideration of the District Courts Bill. Among other amendments more or less important, it was determined that in no action for sums of £20 and under should a jury be summoned. The Bill was proceeded with as far as the sixtieth clause inclusive.

The St. John's College Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Mr. Justice THERRY, and its committal made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

The House adjourned till this day.

IN the Legislative Assembly yesterday, immediately after the presentation of petitions and notices of motion, the resumption of the consideration in committee of Ways and Means having been postponed,

Mr. MARTIN moved that the House resolve itself into committee on the Crown Lands Bill.

Mr. DONALDSON rose, and in a speech of considerable length, stated his objections to the bill, the principal objection being to the reduction of the upset price of pastoral lands to five shillings an acre. He combated the arguments which had been adduced by the Attorney-General in support of the measure, and contended that if this principle was permitted to remain in the Bill, the credit of the country would be seriously damaged.

Mr. ROBERTSON supported the bill in most of its main principles, reserving to himself the right to propose such amendments in committee as he might think fit.

Mr. G. MACLEAY reviewed the speech of the Attorney-General in proposing the bill, and deprecated any reduction in the price of pastoral lands which would interfere with the squatting interests of the country. He believed that the reserves made under the present Orders in Council were quite sufficient to provide for the agricultural settlement of the country for years to come. The only obstacle to the occupation of these reserves, if required, was, that the lands were not surveyed.

Mr. ARNOLD objected to the measure as a whole—to the classification of the lands—to the reduction of the minimum price of pastoral lands—and to the alteration of the tenure on which those lands were at present held.

Mr. HOLT spoke in favour of the reduction of the minimum price of pastoral land, but objected to those clauses which proposed to alter the tenure under which these lands were held by present occupants. He was also in favour of a system by which the permanent settlement of the lands of the colony should be facilitated by credit granted by the Government to purchasers of Crown lands required for agricultural purposes.

Mr. PIDDINGTON agreed with the general principles of the bill, and expressed his intention of moving in committee some amendments, amongst which would be one in support of the principle of deferred payments.

On the motion of Mr. FORSTER the debate was then adjourned.

The House then went into committee upon the Municipalities Bill, which was proceeded with up to clause 74 without any material alteration.

The House adjourned at five minutes past ten.

IT seems scarcely desirable to discuss at large the proposition made in the resolutions, recently published by the gentlemen connected with the squatting interest, unless they came backed-up by a more general concurrence. If the scheme, like the movement of a watch, is essential in all its parts, we fear that it may be laid aside without a second thought. The idea of charging the public lands with an inextinguishable claim even in the shape of one penny, is, at all events, impracticable. We see no reason, when a proper machinery for the valuation is formed, to capitalise an annual rental for a long term of years, providing that any compensation paid in consequence of the premature resumption of the land be paid by the Crown, not the purchaser of the fee simple; but this can be considered hereafter.

During the discussion of this momentous question, we have kept in view the two points which appear to comprehend all details. Our land policy should remove every obstruction to the free disposal of the public land for colonization, that is, the settlement of a fixed population. To effect this, all other rights must give way. The squatters as a body have repeatedly avowed their anxiety to facilitate occupation for agriculture; they no doubt expect their rights to be taken into consideration, and fairly compensated when quashed.

On the other hand the colony is bound by its own interest to give security to the squatters against every vexatious interruption. The colony in all its classes is not only benefited by the pastoral interest, but greatly dependent upon it. Now it is clear that if a flockowner has no tenure he cannot carry on any but the smallest operations. If, as we are now told, the whole territory should be made one large commonage, the only shepherds we can have are persons who, like the Arabian shepherds, will dwell in tents, wander from one spring to another, and dispute with other wandering tribes. We could scarcely imagine any man in his senses would demand any such scheme had we not seen it gravely propounded.

The public is interested in seeing the pastoral lands made the most of by those who occupy them. Give them such an occupancy as shall enable them to keep their flocks from disease, and prevent their cattle from being a prey to licensed depredators. For this purpose they should certainly hold their lands for pastoral purposes, so long as they pay the rent demanded by the State, against all other squatters. It can be no public interest to deprive one man of what he has long possessed; which he discovered, perhaps, himself; of land which he held against all the first dangers of the bush, to give it to some other man on the same terms: for the sole reason that this other man has been in the colony only six months, and envies those who, perhaps born here, have a prior occupation.

The squatter at present holds his lands on terms obstructive occasionally to colonization—more so in theory than in practice; and yet without a tenure of any kind worth reciting. The Crown has power—*not a right*—to bring every station leased within the settled districts; and thus subvert the existing leases. Doubtless, the wanton exercise of this power would be detestable tyranny. It was intended to be used not to injure the tenure of the squatters, but to prevent the squatters' tenure standing in the way of civilization. In an able paper of the London Land Commissioners of 1848, on a report of the Legislative Council, it is urged, "*that a limit can at any time be put to the squatter's occupation of his lands by including them within the settled districts—a proceeding which is expressly contemplated and provided for by the Orders in Council.*" Such being the case, the tenure is always at the mercy of an unscrupulous Minister. The squatters also are liable to any assessment the Assembly may impose. It has been maintained on their behalf that the original purpose of giving the power of assessment was to derive a revenue for strictly local purposes. We are strongly inclined to this view. Looking at the condition of the squatting interest, then, and the parties by whom the right of assessment was suggested, it is highly probable that no unlimited power was intended. But the authority above quoted states that it was in the hands of the Legislative Council to adjust the difference between the minimum price required for lands bought out and out, and those rented from the Crown under the Orders in Council, "That they have it in their power at any time to increase the assessment of stock."

These opinions, endorsed by the SECRETARY OF STATE, by whom the Orders in Council were virtually issued, seems at least to encourage the wide construction of the taxing powers of the Legislature.

When, therefore, it is said that the squatters have power to obstruct the settlement of the colony, we believe they are misrepresented both by their enemies and their friends. It was intended to give them facilities for pastoral occupation and nothing more. This it is the highest interest of the colony they should still enjoy, and it is expedient—to avoid the grossest bribery, corruption, and oppression—that their rights should be clearly defined, and that the terms of their occupancy should relieve them from the vicissitudes of parties and political dependence.

Whenever the advocates of squatters, as such, under the disguise of pastoral leases, aspire to special facilities in acquiring the fee simple of the land, they merit no sympathy or encouragement. They then act under false pretences. Their object then is to obtain advantages which they are not entitled to possess as squatters. It is their statement, and no one can doubt it, that there is no price at which they could profitably purchase land for cattle and sheep. There are, of course, accidental circumstances which may make it worth their while to buy; and then there can be no reason why, as other colonists, they should not convert their pastoral land into a fee simple at the usual upset; but if the grass be all they can use then it is clear that they cannot buy at five shillings any more than a pound. On the one hand, then, land wanted for cultivation is worth one pound per acre; on the other hand land wanted for pastural purposes alone, having no accidental superiority over the ordinary runs for sheep or cattle, is not, and never can be, worth five shillings. Those who allege otherwise say, as plain as language can speak, that the proposed assessment of the COWPER Bill is only one-fourth of a true rental for pastoral lands.

We believe that there is a clear and ample ground to reconcile all interests. By preserving an upset price like the present, the squatter will not be disturbed, provided he pays his rent, by any other squatter, small or great. But whenever another object is contemplated, such as the establishment of farmers, the squatters ought to give way. The law would be detestable which would place in the hands of any class the power to monopolize or to shut up the country. There is no reason why land should be sold, unless it is wanted for some permanent uses. Until then it is better for the colony to rent it. Thus some persons would ruin themselves by purchasing a run, under an illusive idea; but we have no wish to see them ruined. Others would become enormously rich; time soon would convert their purchases into a noble dukedom, but we have no wish either to obstruct or to assist their ambition. When, however, we say that a squatter should, as such, be contented to pay a fair rental for a reasonable tenure, we do not loose sight of his title to indemnity proportioned to the loss he incurs, if deprived suddenly of his run; this is so consonant with natural justice, that we presume it will not be denied. Nor does it seem improper to allow every squatter to purchase a certain number of acres if he choose to do so for a homestead and permanent establishment, at the upset price. In everything encouragement should be given to improve the social relations of the people, to give them fixity of tenure, and yet to keep the land free for the advances of colonization.

THE account of the railway crisis in the United States affects immediately those who are unfortunate enough to hold the stock or the bonds of the bankrupt lines, but, indirectly, it affects all who want to borrow, or who want to lend. Such a shock to commercial credit creates a general and wide-spread feeling of distrust, and other securities, quite different in their character from those that have betrayed the confidence reposed in them, share in the general depreciation.

According to the *Times*, there are from eighty to a hundred millions sterling of British capital invested in American securities. The surplus capital saved each year in Great Britain, and not needed by its owners for investment in business, must be placed out somewhere. The high rate of interest promised by American railways offer greater temptations than the modest return of the English funds, or the dubious profits of English railways, and as there has been an incessant demand for money on the part of the American schemes, there has been a constant supply of it by confiding capitalists. Most of the iron work of the railways, too, is ordered in England, notwithstanding the duty of 30 per cent. imposed in order to protect the native manufacture. And iron-founders have been content to take payment for their contracts in shares or bonds, which they have gradually disposed of among their connection. This would have been all very well, if every undertaking in which money was so absorbed had been honestly remunerative. It is as much the interest of the old country to lend as it is of the young one to borrow. Both gain by the interchange of the convenience. The capitalist gets a larger interest for his money than he can secure at home, while the enterprising colonist makes a still larger profit by the judicious use of the money, and the field of the world's industry is widened.

But the fatal deficiency in the case of American securities is the want of any reliable guarantee as to the solvency of the various undertakings. There is no check whatever upon railway extension. Competition may be carried on *ad libitum*, and as there are many who find their gain in promoting such schemes, and it is always easy to draw up a flaming prospectus, projects are set afoot much faster than there is any commercial justification for them. The railway extension in the United States, which has so much excited the admiration of foreigners for its enterprise, and been held up to the colonies as a worthy model for imitation, has not been intrinsically profitable. It has benefited the country by an outlay of capital; by stimulating trade; by opening up land to cultivation, and facilitating transit, but it has been carried on at too great a rate to yield a profit to those whose money is involved in their construction. But to preserve a semblance of profit, and to raise the additional capital required, all kinds of artifices have been resorted to. Preference shares have been issued, when all the ordinary stock that the market would bear had been pushed off. This is done without the consent of the original shareholders, who thereby find their chance of a dividend destroyed. First, second, third, and even fourth mortgages have been raised on the works. Bank advances on the deposit of stock have been stretched to the utmost limit, while, to satisfy the demands of shareholders for dividends, scrip dividends have been issued, or promises to pay as soon as a cash balance accrued. Of course where there is a real profit on the undertaking, the initiatory embarrassments may all be ultimately cleared off, and the obligations faithfully met. But where there is no real profit at all, the last resource must sooner or later be used up, and a crash becomes inevitable. This seems to be the case with many of the American railroads at present. They have exhausted their credit, and have not reached the era of profits. The thorough break-down of the most rotten of these concerns has precipitated the exposure of the rest, and a general depreciation, involving even many solid and respectable undertakings, is the result. The English lenders see their savings half destroyed at one blow. While the panic lasts the securities are unsaleable, or saleable only at a tremendous discount.

The capitalists have no representative agent in America to look after their interests, to see that justice is done to them, and that they are not made the victims of joint-stock robbery. Their millions sterling are left to the honour of American boards of directors, and the only information obtainable is such as those directors choose to supply. Not only is there no protection to the lenders, but, according to the *Times*, there is a powerful agency at work directly tending to their ruin. On the New York Stock Exchange it appears there is a band of speculators who make a living out of depreciating American securities. They act in common, control some portions of the Press, get introduced into the management of concerns on which they intend to operate, and retain permanent legal advisers. They make it their business to know the weak points of every concern, and when their arrangements are matured, they exercise the power they hold of casting a slur on the credit of particular companies, and deprecating the value of their stock in the market. If the unhappy lenders, disgusted with the investment, sell out in a rage, those in the secret are ready to buy up. At some subsequent date the securities may recover their value either partially or wholly. The speculators gain, and so does their country, every time the duped foreigners drop their money irrecoverably in these public works. Now and then a SYDNEY SMITH may rise up and make the world listen while he lashes the roguery with his scorn, but the storm soon blows over. JONATHAN takes the kicks, and pockets the halfpence.

The result of the present crisis in the United States will naturally be to diminish for a little time the disposition to invest in American securities. Those who have suffered will be wary about trusting the same parties again, and others who were near being entrapped will draw back from the snare. This may prove favourable to the disposal of our colonial debentures, if the public can be convinced that our Governments are to be trusted. The frugal and industrious habits of the British public lead to an annual accumulation of savings, which must be loaned out somewhere. And just in proportion as joint stock associations get into disrepute, our Government securities are likely to become more popular. But to secure this it is essential that there should be some steadiness in our legislation—that there should not be wild changes for the mere sake of change—that no tricks should be played with the sources of revenue, and that the most scrupulous faith should be kept with those who have reposed confidence in the public honour.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

TUESDAY MORNING, 17th NOVEMBER.—The news brought by the Columbian is considered satisfactory on all points except commercially. Notwithstanding the effect produced on a city whose population is so essentially a commercial one, by the advices of an American crisis, of Continental and English monetary "tightness," and of goods coming forward in "larger quantities than ever," yet when the intelligence of the successes in India was made known, a glow of satisfaction so warm and genial spread over the entire face of the city, and the clouds were dispelled for the remainder of the day.

Our Parliamentary session is rapidly drawing to a close—a few days more, and the weary members will be enlarged, but only for a few days. Bills which at any other time would have met with strong opposition, are put through their stages without the penumbra of a contest, and what is greatly conducive to the general purpose of shortening the session, is the fact that the House resolutely goes through the whole business set down upon the notice paper for each night, at any cost. This looks well for our next session, for there is some probability that, hon. members having once tried the experiment, may adhere to the practice in future.

Our matters of local interest have been few. The races, of course, drew great crowds away from Melbourne, and the weather drenched them when they were drawn away. The sport was, with one or two exceptional races, very bad. The lovers of the turf met with a sad check on Friday. The morning was remarkably fine, the atmosphere clear, and a gentle north wind was blowing. Every one almost sallied out. Ladies in showy dresses accompanied gentlemen in snowy continuations, every obtainable vehicle was in action, and all "went merry as a marriage bell." Unfortunately, however, the wind suddenly shifted to the south-west and blew one of the most tremendous squalls that has been experienced for many years. At first the dust was so dense that it was impossible to see six feet away, and this was as suddenly laid by a torrent of rain. Of course the day was spoiled to many hundreds who might, after the storm was past, have been seen returning cold, wet, and begrimed, to Melbourne. Although the squall did not last more than ten minutes, it did a great deal of damage. Tents on the racecourse and elsewhere, were unroofed and blown away as if by magic; the tops of several chimnies in the city were blown off—lead on the roofs was rolled—and women and children forced along the streets unable to stop themselves. It is sad to relate that two young children, named Alfred and Eliza Powell, were blown away from the door of the Orphan School, Emerald Hill, forced into a water-hole, where they were drowned before any assistance could be rendered.

At the meeting of the City Council yesterday, the allowance to Mr. J. T. Smith, as Mayor, was fixed at £500 although some attempts were made to raise it to £750. One councillor supported the vote for £750 to Mr. Smith, alleging that he had last year supported a vote of £500 only to Mr. P. Davis, in order to compel that gentleman to be "guilty of a little charity." Such is the tone of our civic wisdom. It is a matter of supreme indifference to Mr. Smith, I believe, whether he has £500 or nothing. He has taken office once more, in defiance of his "enemies," and in the teeth of the Press, which he hates with such avowed fervour. If Councillor Bennett's motion on the subject of the introduction of a bill to secure a reform of the Corporation be carried out, this heaping of honours upon one gentleman will be impossible. Mr. Smith makes a good Magistrate, but would be quite as useful on the Bench in that capacity as in that of Mayor of Melbourne.

A letter written by a layman of the Church of England, and published in the *Argus*, has given rise to a great deal of discussion, and has produced a general feeling of no ordinary character. The writer has signed himself "Luther," and has charged the Church with general inefficiency and utter powerlessness. The leading journal commented on the letter in question in a friendly spirit, both towards Luther and towards the Church, and the Bishop of Melbourne has replied with a frankness which merits the highest commendation, and gives promise of good to follow. Luther expresses his conviction that "of all shams with which we are beset, the Church of England is about the most egregious and most mischievous;" a church "depressed by the deadening weight of a chronic torpor," whose rites are administered by a clergy of "lamentable incapacity," and whose effect must be injurious on the community.

"And let us look forward to the future (says the author), as well as look back upon the past. Important as this subject may be to us, it is infinitely more so to those who come after us. There is now rising amongst us a race of uncompromising spirits who will not be so inclined to belief as we are; who will be far less tolerant of palpable incompetency. The principal characteristic of the youth of this colony will be an indomitable self-assertion. They will be rather too much disposed to set at defiance both pastoral and parental authority. Beset with a thousand temptations, appealing to their active minds and susceptible temperaments, they will be but too apt to contemn all trammels, even of the best and most legitimate kinds. Be sure that they will make little of such shams as we may weakly tolerate, and sinfully bequeath to them. They will not need to be driven from the churches by the bald and disjointed rubbish which we submit to, partly from inertness, partly from a traditional veneration of which our descendants will know nothing."

The Bishop in his reply admits at once that "there is much need for improvement—that the Church does not occupy the position, or exert the influence which ought to belong to it, and that the most highly gifted men do not usually offer themselves for the ministry." He reminds Luther that the great German reformer whose name he has assumed would not have forgotten the agency of the Spirit of God in all the affairs of the Church of Christ, and that He alone can make anyone to become an able minister of the New Testament. "At the same time," adds the Bishop, "I allow that, bearing in mind our entire dependence upon this divine agency, we ought to use those means which are humanly speaking the best adapted to the end in view, and to ask and expect the blessing of God upon them." But making the most of the human means at hand, the prelate recommends Luther to give his proposed reforms and remedies shape, and submit them to Convocation, where it is probable they will meet the support of the Bishop of Melbourne.

There is much good to be expected from a discussion begun in this frank and cordial spirit between individuals whose aim is right. The Church of England is not the only church which is pining for want of vitality among its members, in the colony of Victoria.

Trade is altogether suspended for the present, in the face of the Columbian's advices, which are considered most unpromising.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—£30 Jurisdiction.—The court will resume its sittings at 10 o'clock this morning, with the hearing of the case Greetham and another v. Ward, No. 142, continued from the last month. The assessors summoned for this day are Messrs. O. B. Ebsworth, C. F. Edwards, and F. Ellard.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PORT ADELAIDE.—About nine o'clock on Monday night, an extensive fire was observed at the port, and the city engines were soon after sent down. The first particulars received at this office, by magnetic telegraph, were to the effect that the fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Scarfe, on the North-parade, and that before the engines arrived almost the whole block of buildings from Blackler's Hotel to the shop of Mr. Turner, chemist, were consumed, including the handsome public house of Mr. Germein, and other buildings in St. Vincent-street. The loss of property is very great, but this of course, cannot yet be ascertained with any accuracy. Those who are acquainted with the locality, and the very combustible nature of the buildings in general, will not be surprised to learn that the Port Branch of the Union Bank has fallen a prey to the flames, together with the extensive business premises of Messrs. Crocker and Hamilton. At 2 o'clock we received the following from our reporter at Port Adelaide:—"The fire commenced at Mr. Scarfe's about nine p.m. He was sitting at tea in his back room when he heard something fall from a shelf, and on looking into the shop discovered it in flames. A loud explosion ensued a very few minutes after the fire broke out, and as the wind was blowing from N.E., strong, the flames mounted high in the air, and soon reduced the store and warehouses to ashes, setting fire to Warnock's Hotel. At this period the wind veered round to the N.W., and loud explosions of combustibles ensued. A length of time elapsed before an engine could be got to work. At length the Port Police engine commenced to play, but in a most disgraceful manner, the pipes leaking to such a degree that more water was found escaping from leaks than by the hose, which was directed by Mr. W. Johns, of the Adelaide Fire Brigade. At 9.20 Captain H. Simson's engine was got into full play, and shortly after the Company's engine; but at this time Mr. Grosse's store was in flames, catching the rear of Mr. Downer's, the Union Bank, Mr. Meupes's, Crocker and Hamilton's, and Blackler's Hotel, the flames from the stable rushing impetuously across to the cottages at the rear of Webster's store. The police engine from Adelaide arrived at 11.20; the Imperial engine, which met with an accident on the road, did not arrive till 12.5; and the Cornwall engine not till 12.20. By this time the whole of Blackler's Hotel was destroyed, and the fire extended to Haddy's, bootmaker, which, however, was saved. All the houses in the rear as far as Dale-street, including the Water Police Barracks and the White Hart Hotel, as also the houses extending to Church-street, were destroyed. Many accidents occurred in the course of the fire, of which the following have come to my knowledge:—A man named Brown, leg broken; a Mr. Knapp, fearfully scorched and face lacerated from an explosion of gunpowder; a man named Pippet, much burned. These are under the surgical care of Dr. Todman. At one o'clock the town police engine, under Inspector Hamilton, managed to get into play, although the pipes were found defective. The military arrived by rail at 12 30, and immediately set to work with the Cornwall engine. I am exceedingly sorry to hear that Mr. Grosse is uninsured. The Postmaster, Mr. Wilson, with considerable forethought, cleared out all letters from the Post-office, which building fortunately escaped, although upwards of sixty houses in the immediate vicinity are consumed. The inefficiency of some of the engines was the subject of much angry comment." On inquiry at the Union Bank of Australia in the city we learn that the principal books, specie, &c., of the branch establishment at the port had been saved.—*South Australian Register.*

MAITLAND.—A meeting of the Flood Relief Committee was held on Monday afternoon. Present: The Revs. Dean Lynch, W. Purves, E. Griffith, J. R. Thackeray, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. P. Green. Mr. Green occupied the chair. It was announced that the balance to the credit of the Flood Fund amounted to £360, and the balance to the credit of the Frankland Fund, £15. All accounts against the committee, it was agreed should be sent in by the 27th November; it was also agreed to prepare a draft report of the proceedings, to lay before the committee, preparatory to a final report being submitted to the public on November 30. Some conversation ensued relative to the late motion of Mr. Weekes, and the disappointment felt by the committee at the conduct of the Government, and particularly of Mr. Jones, in the matter, and the meeting adjourned till three o'clock, November 27.—The Northern Escort arrived, on Monday, at Maitland, from the Rocky River diggings, on its way to Sydney, with 1449 ounces 13 dwts. of gold-dust. The diggings, we learn, are very dull, and business is flat. It is rumoured that Government intend to place a branch escort from Nundle to Tamworth, which will be a boon to the diggers on the Peel and Hanging Rock.—At the District Council meeting, held on Monday, a letter was read from Henry Wood, offering to repair the Victoria Bridge for £265, and one from Mr. Thompson for £262. The tenders were ordered to be transmitted to Mr. Chambers for presentation to the Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. Chambers was requested to apply for the £100 now due for repairs to the bridge.—*Northern Times.*

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follow:—

WESTERN.

Parramatta, Mr. E. Mason
Ryde—Mr. George Pope
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. W. Abraham
Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. C. Cottrell
Hartley and Bowenfells—Mr. John McLennan
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Orange, Cowra, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Mudgee, Ryalstone, Meroo, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala, Turon—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony.

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. Ernest Goerts
Campbelltown, Camden, Narellan, and Picton—Messrs. Simpson, Brothers
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright
Yass, Binnalong, Gunning, and Jugiong—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw
Braidwood—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Gundagai, Tarcutta, and Tumut—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Mr. Henry Ringwood
Cooma—Mr. Thomas Kelly
Bombala, Eden, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. W. Irwin
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth

NORTHERN.

Maitland (East and West), Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Wollombi, Seaham, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Morpeth—Mr. John Wisdom
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. T. Shone
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Edmund Doherty
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. John Lumley
Muswellbrook, Merton, and Scone—Mr. George Denshire
Murrurundi and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. J. Coghlan
Newcastle—Messrs. Bishop and Cullum
Brisbane, Ipswich, Warwick, Drayton, and Good's Inn—Mr. Samuel Stevens
Rocky River, Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Wee Waa—Mr. C. S. Capp
Port Macquarie and Kempsey—Mr. H. Toser
Clarence River—Mr. H. Alderson
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Wide Bay, Maryborough—Messrs. Dowzer and Purser.

Melbourne, Victoria—Gordon and Gotch.
Geelong, ditto—Mr. Thomas Paterson
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch
Launceston—Mr. G. Spicer
Adelaide—Mr. Nathaniel Summers
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden
Wellington, ditto—Captain Tinley.
London—Messrs. Alger and Street, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard-street.

A CARD.—"SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."—FRANCIS LARTER, Agent, Constitution House, 70, South Head Road. Early delivery. The HERALD supplied every morning—South Head Road, Potts' Point, Woolloomooloo, College-street, Elizabeth, and other streets—in the above locality. Terms: £1 per quarter, 7s. per month, and 1s 9d. per week.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Paid up capital £250,000.
INTEREST OF CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCES.
Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date customers of this Bank will be allowed interest on their weekly minimum balances of current accounts, at the rate 2 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Money deposited for fixed periods will bear interest as heretofore.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD WRENCH, General Manager.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter)—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank at the following rates, viz.:—
On the monthly minimum balances of current accounts, if not less than £100, 2 per cent. per annum.
On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto ditto, 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto ditto, 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
JAS. HENDERSON, manager.
Sydney, 18th November, 1857.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Established 1817.
Paid up capital ... ... £500,000.
Reserved fund ... ... 150,000.
From and after this date interest will be allowed on accounts at this bank as follows:—
On the weekly minimum balance of current accounts, 2 per cent. per annum, if not under one hundred pounds.
On fixed deposits for
Three months ... ... 3 per cent. per annum.
Six ditto ... ... 4 ditto ditto.
Twelve ditto ... ... 5 ditto ditto.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 18th November, 1857.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
From and after this date interest will be allowed at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balances at the credit of customers' current accounts, and
On money deposited for 3 months certain, 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto, 4 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto 12 ditto ditto, 5 per cent. per annum.
ZACHARY INGOLD, Manager.
Sydney, 17th November, 1857.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK, (Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)
Capital paid up, £500,000,
Of which more than one-half is now held in the colony of New South Wales alone.
INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
This Bank allows interest on the DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.
It also continues to allow interest as follows, on fixed deposits:—
On sums repayable on three months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto, on six months' notice, 4 per cent. ditto.
On ditto, on twelve months' notice, 5 per cent. ditto.
JOHN YOUNG, manager.
Sydney Branch, English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital .... £1,260,000.
Reserve Fund .... 252,000.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
From and after this date INTEREST will be allowed at the rate of TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the monthly minimum Balances at the credit of current deposit accounts. And
Per annum.
On money deposited for three months certain, 3 per cent.
Ditto 6 ditto 4 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto 5 ditto
GEO. K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 1st August, 1857.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Sydney, 18th November, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—
On the monthly minimum balance of current accounts, if not less than £100, 2 per cent. per annum.
On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its ACT OF INCORPORATION, among which are the following:—
(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.
(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or controul of their husbands.
(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.
Annual premiums for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium,	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.
An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid £50 16 8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid 70 0
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid 81 13 7
For full tables see prospectus.
General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.
Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the chief offices, from
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

DR. HOBBS' DUGONG OIL.—The invalid public are hereby cautioned not to purchase any dugong oil but that labelled and bearing the doctor's signature, none being suited for medicinal purposes but that prepared by the undersigned. J. S. WARRY, operative chemist, North Brisbane, Moreton Bay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £1,600,000.
Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household Furniture at the same rate as the buildings.
Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise; or in which trades are carried on.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.
Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d. to 20s.
Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:—With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum. With liberty to repair 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.
Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims, on adjustment, paid in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents, Spring-st.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Between WILLIAM FOXTON WEATHERILL, plaintiff, and RICHARD PUNCH, defendant.
WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court, at the suit of the above named William Foxton Weatherill, against the above named Richard Punch, to recover the sum of twenty-seven pounds five shillings and twopence, for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant, at his request; And it being alleged that the said Richard Punch does not reside within this colony, or its dependencies, a Writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the second day of December next, wherein John Anderson of Sydney, in the colony aforesaid, master mariner; Thomas Bowden, of same place, broker; and Henry Drunsford, of same place, master mariner, are garnishees; Notice is hereby given thereof. And if at any time before final judgment in this action the said Richard Punch (or any person on his behalf) will give the security and notice, and file the appearance and plea required by the Act, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Actions against Persons absent from the colony, and against Persons sued as Joint Contractors," the attachment may be dissolved. Dated this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.
STEPHEN CAMPBELL BROWN, plaintiff's attorney, 63, Pitt-street, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
William Henry Whyte, plaintiff, and Richard Punch, defendant.
WHEREAS an action has been commenced at this Court at the suit of the above-named William Henry Whyte against the above-named Richard Punch, to recover the sum of forty-one pounds eleven shillings and eightpence, for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant at his request. And it being alleged that the said Richard Punch does not reside within this colony, or its dependencies, a writ of foreign attachment has been issued, returnable on the second day of December next, wherein John Anderson, of Sydney, in the colony aforesaid, master mariner, Thomas Bowden, of same place, broker, and Henry Dumsford, of same place, master mariner, are garnishees. Notice is hereby given thereof; and if at any time before final judgment in this action the said Richard Punch, or any other person on his behalf, will give the security, and notice and file the appearance and plea required by the Act intituled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to actions against persons absent from the colony, and against persons sued as joint contractors," the attachment may be dissolved. Dated this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.
STEPHEN CAMPBELL BROWN, plaintiff's attorney, 63, Pitt-street, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the will of John Day, late of Penrith, in the colony of New South Wales, carpenter and undertaker, deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof WILLIAM ALLEN and ROBERT JAMESON, both of Penrith aforesaid, Esquires, the executors named in the will of the above-named deceased, intend to apply to this honorable Court in its Ecclesiastical jurisdiction that probate of the said will may be granted to them as such executors as aforesaid.
Dated this 13th day of November, A.D. 1857.
MILFORD and CROFT, Proctors for said executors, 19, King-street East, Sydney.

IN THE ESTATE of the late JOHN DAY, late of Penrith, deceased.—All accounts due or owing to the above estate must be forwarded within one month from this date to the executors, ROBERT JAMESON and WILLIAM ALLAN, named in the will of deceased, addressed to Messrs. Milford and Croft, 19, King-street East, Sydney, solicitors for the executors: And all parties are hereby CAUTIONED not to purchase or receive any of the stock or effects in the above estate from any persons whomsoever after this date, except from the executors above named.
Dated this twentieth November, A.D. 1857.
MILFORD and CROFT, solicitors for the executors.

No. 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, November 16th, 1857.
MR. GEORGE LUCAS, Francis-street, Woolloomooloo.—Sir,—I am instructed by Mr. STEPHEN LONG, of the College Hotel, Francis-street, Sydney, to commence an action against you immediately, for a most vile, unwarranted, and unjustifiable slander against him on the 12th instant, in the house of the late Stewart M'Kinley, who unfortunately poisoned himself, and was that day buried. The slander alluded to consisted of an assertion by you, in the presence of upwards of a dozen people, that Mr. Long was the murderer of the deceased. You, no doubt, were excited at the time, and therefore some consideration is given by my client for your so acting, and if you, between this day and Wednesday, at noon, forward me an ample apology, which will place his character with the public on a proper footing, proceedings will be at once stopped, otherwise Mr. Long has no alternative but to obtain redress through legal means.
I am, Sir, yours obediently,
GEORGE W. GRAHAM.

Francis-street, 19th November, 1857.
To GEORGE W. GRAHAM, Esq., Attorney for Mr. STEPHEN LONG.—Sir,—Having your letter, dated 16th November, 1857, relative to a conversation that took place on the 12th instant, at the house of the late Stewart M'Kinley, deceased, in which I charged Mr. Long with being the murderer of the late Stewart M'Kinley, I submit that it was in reference to Mr. Long's trade as a publican the offensive expressions were used, and not in any way applying to Mr. Long as an individual, who, I am free to admit, is as respectable a man as I know in Sydney, and conducts his house as well as any in the trade, as I have every opportunity of knowing how he conducts his house, residing opposite him.
And I hereby apologise to Mr. Long, and a hope he will accept the same accordingly.
I am, Sir, &c.,
GEORGE LUCAS, Francis-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To the Inhabitants of Maneroo and the surrounding districts.—Messrs. S. and H. SOLOMONS, Proprietors of the Eden and Bombala Stores, beg to notify that, in order to make room for large shipments daily expected ex Royal Shepherdess, Lloyds, Duncan Dunbar, and other vessels, they intend selling their very extensive and varied stock of goods, comprising Wines, Spirits, Ales, Porters Cordials, Groceries, Drapery, Ironmongery, and every other article in demand, but too numerous for an advertisement, at such prices as must defy competition, and in every way satisfy their constituents, to whom they take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks for the great support hitherto afforded them, and which they now hope will be considerably increased, from the circumstance of their being general Importers direct from London and other houses, and in a position to sell at unprecedented low prices.
The highest cash prices given for Wool and other produce, or liberal advances made on same consigned to their Agents in London.
Eden, Twofold Bay, November 16th, 1857.

THE ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY, 243, George-street.—Mr. DALTON, late instructor and miniature painter to the Queen, and many years professional portrait painter in London and abroad, is now devoting his attention to the higher branches of the Photographic Art, and to the colouring of these productions of the sun after the more finished styles of miniatures upon ivory—how far he has succeeded he invites the public to decide. The Collodion process offers the most ready and nearest imitation of ivory-painted miniatures. The COLLODION Portrait Gallery, 243, George-street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, GEORGE MOSS, of Pitt-street, Sydney, Wine and Spirit Merchant, having returned from Europe, no other person is now authorised to receive any sum or sums of money due to me, nor will I acknowledge the receipt of any other person from this date. Dated the nineteenth day of November, 1857. G. MOSS.

PUBLICANS' LICENSES.—Transfers of Publicans' Licenses.—Applications must be lodged by TUESDAY next. Applications properly prepared by Mr. DELOHERY, Pitt-street, 5 doors north of Park-street.

DEPOTS of the NEWTOWN AUXILIARY BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.—Mr. MILLS, chemist and druggist, Cook's River; Miss LOXLEY, postmistress. Persons are cautioned against paying their subscriptions to any but those who are provided with the Society's printed receipts.

SEPTEMBER NEWSPAPERS, ex COLUMBIAN.—Weekly Dispatch, 1s.; Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, 6d.; European Times, 1s.; The Press, 10d.; The Leader, 10d.; Home News, 1s. 3d.; Bell's Life in London, 1s. post free same price.
SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES, viz.—Illustrated London News, 4s. 6d., post free 5s.; Illustrated Times, 2s., post free 2s. 6d.; London Journal, 1s.; Reynolds' Miscellany, 1s.; Family Herald, 1s.; Train, 1s. 6d.; Bentley's Miscellany, 3s.; Blackwood's, 3s.; Fraser's, 3s.; Punch, 2s.; Army List, 2s. 6d.; Eclectic Review, 2s. 3d.; Athenæum, 2s. 6d.; Builder, 2s. 6d.; Old Church Porch, 6d.; Jurist, five numbers, each 1s. 6d., same price post free. Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, latest out here, 7s. 6d. each, post free 8s. 6d. each.
J. R. CLARKE, 205, George-street.

THE EXAMINER AND MELBOURNE WEEKLY NEWS, a Journal of politics, literature, art, and social progress, is published in Melbourne every SATURDAY Morning, and delivered at an early hour to subscribers in town and the suburbs.
A special edition is issued every FRIDAY Afternoon in time for the country mails, and posted to the address of subscribers, as well as forwarded for sale to the various news agents throughout the colony.
The subscription to the EXAMINER (payable in advance) is Six Shillings per Quarter, delivered in town; or Seven Shillings if sent by post. The quarters begin on the 1st of January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October in each year.
Subscribers ordering the EXAMINER at any time during the currency of a quarter are charged only for the period for which they actually receive the paper.
The EXAMINER is designed to supply the want of a first-class Weekly Paper, long felt by large classes of readers in town, and by others in the country districts, whose hands the daily journals do not regularly reach. It is liberal in politics, whilst maintaining an entire independence of parties and political organisations. Its intelligence, complete and accurate, and brought down to the latest moment. A considerable space devoted to original literary articles.
The EXAMINER consists of Twenty Pages of four columns each, and is thus the largest paper published in the Australian colonies.
Printed and published by GEORGE DILL, Collins-street, Melbourne, to whom all advertisements and communications may be forwarded.
Sydney agents—SANDS and KENNY, George-street.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance.

WRITING, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, &c., taught by Mr. BRAGG, 246, Sussex-street, Haymarket.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Wanted to inform their friends in particular, the public in general, and all the trade, that GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., Pitt-street, have received, per late ships from London, and ports of the continent, a large and well-selected stock of drapery, haberdashery, hosiery, silks, ribbons, mantles, shawls, millinery, bonnets, woollens, ready-made clothing, carpets, and house-furnishing materials, all of which are too numerous to be detailed; still
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. call the special attention of the ladies to their recently arrived assortment of magnificent ball-dresses, viz.,
Silk blonde robes, black and white
Silk lace dresses, in the most fashionable shades
Silk lace dresses, embroidered, flounced, &c.
Lace point de Brussels, plain and figured, in robes and dresses
French, Swiss, and Scotch muslins for dresses, with flounces and embroidered fronts, &c.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. also beg the favour of an inspection of their beautifully-assorted stock of millinery, just arrived, for view on MONDAY, in their new show-rooms, viz.,
Trimmed bonnets, of the most fashionable style and convenient size
Straw bonnets, new shapes, trimmed, from London
Brown and drab hats, plain and trimmed
Hats, the Eugenie shape
Batiste hats, white and drab, plain and trimmed.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. offer to gentlemen a splendid assortment of summer clothing, in
Indian cashmere, white
Linen, brown and white
French and German cashmere
French merino, double twilled
Grass cloth
Alpaca lustre cloth, in a variety of colours
Heavy silk, for coatings
Llama cloth, in colours.
The whole of the above variety, with light summer tweeds, venetians, single milled and sephyr does, made up in shooting coats, exonians, and sacs, ready for wear, or made to order on the shortest notice, by a first-rate cutter, always on the premises.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. have received a large shipment of carpets.
Velvet piles
Brussels
Tapestry
Kidderminster, yard wide
Felt carpeting, various widths.
FOR STAIRS.
Brussels, ⅝ and ¾ wide
Tapestry, ditto ditto
Venetian, ditto ditto.
MATTING.
Coir, African, rope, &c.
Mats and door slips, all sizes and qualities
Hassocks, &c.
Damask bell ropes, &c., &c., &c.

HATS, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, and General Millinery, in the newest style, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

BABY LINEN, just opened, in good variety, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Underclothing, Juvenile Frocks, Pelisses and Tunics, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

BERLIN WOOL, Canvas, Patterns, Traced Embroidery, and everything connected with the fancy needlework department, supplied on the most reasonable terms, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

SPRING FASHIONS.—A new supply of fashionable Bonnet-shapes, wholesale and retail, at W. READING'S, Berlin House, 254, George-street.

GLASS SHADES, Wax Flowers, Fruit, and Ornamental Leatherworks, at Berlin House, 254, George-st.

A LADY, recently arrived, has for disposal, Children's handsome Clothes, Millinery, &c.; moderate prices. Apply for address 14, Bathurst-street West.

LADIES' French Kid, light fancy colours, 2s. 6d. Mrs. MAY, 34, Hunter-street.

BUGLE LACE, white and black, in great variety, just received by Mrs. MAY, 34, Hunter-street.

FRENCH Printed Flounced Muslin Robes.—FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES have much pleasure in announcing the receipt of three cases of French printed muslin robes, in sky, eugenie, chocolate, pink, islay, &c., warranted permanent colours. 122 and 124, Pitt-street.

COUNTRY Buyers of Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., are invited to inspect the stock now on hand at Wm. DEAN'S Cabinet Warerooms, Market-street.
Experienced packers.
☞ Note the address:—DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, Old City Theatre, Market-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY WITH INDIGESTION.—Copy of a letter from Miss Isabella Bowse, of King Edward's-street, Grimsby, dated July 27th, 1854. "To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—With gratitude I am enabled to testify to the wonderful virtues your pills possess, having myself derived considerable benefit from using them. For twelve months I was a severe sufferer with general debility, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all the attendant evils of a generally deranged sytem. I had repeated advice and all sorts of medicines; but did not derive any benefit from the same. At last I was recommended to try your pills, and after using them a short time I was perfectly cured, and now enjoy the best of health. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully, ISABELLA BOWSE. N.B.—The truth of this statement can be attested by George Croft, druggist, Grimsby.

DISEASED LIVER OF NINE YEARS' STANDING CURED.
Copy of a Letter from Henry Gamp, Esq., of Pooma, East India, dated 9th March, 1855.
To Professor Holloway,—Sir,—My wife was for several years a severe sufferer from diseases of the liver and digestive organs. Our medical attendant assured me that he could not do anything to relieve her sufferings, and it was not possible for her to survive many months. This announcement caused me the greatest alarm, and having heard of the efficacy of your pills in similar cases, I determined upon giving them a fair trial. I did so, and after she had continued them for a few weeks, she was perfectly cured—to the astonishment of all her friends, and to my unfeigned own delight and surprise. I shall be happy to recommend your articles on all occasions to my friends.
I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
(E. I.) (Signed) HENRY GAMP.
Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility, Stone, and	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic-Doloreux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fever of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever
Indigestion	cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the establishments of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maidenlane, New York; also, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. each box.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
And sold wholesale by the Agent
JOHN BIRRELL, 47, King-street, Sydney.

NEWCASTLE and WOLLONGONG COALS, delivered in Sydney at 33s., and at the Wharf, Parramatta, at 40s. per ton. Phoenix Wharf.

A. A. CO.'S best screened Coals; Firewood, in short billets. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

NEW JEWELLERY, per Overland Mail.—BRUSH and MAC DONNELL have just received a most elegant and tasteful selection of the undermentioned articles, which they beg to recommend to the inspection of their friends and the public:—
Diamond rings, in great variety
Diamond studs
Emerald, ruby, and opal rings
Bracelets and necklets, of most beautiful designs
Cameo brooches
Cameo studs and pins
Gold chains, newest patterns
Ladies' best gold watches
Gentlemen's gold hunting watches, with true compensation balances, and independent seconds
Silver plate, comprising communion services, tea and coffee services, goblets, presentation cups, &c., king's pattern, and plain forks and spoons
Silver-mounted dressing cases, &c., &c.
The above are selected from first-class London houses, and can be confidently recommended.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

STOUT and DURABLE Double-bottomed SILVER PATENT HUNTING WATCHES, capped and jewelled in six holes, enamelled dial, with going fusee to keep in action whilst winding, neatly engraved cases, and warranted for two years, in writing, to perform correctly.
Price £3 3 0
The same watch only in single cases ... 2 10 0
2000 Watches in gold and silver always on show, and any watch not turning out what it is represented to be, viz., a good timekeeper, may be returned without demur.
SAMUEL DAVIS, nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales, 209, George-street, Sydney.

THREE BUSHEL BAGS, heavy. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

HARNESS, of various sorts, per late arrivals: gig, tandem, and carriage, silver plated and brass, four horse and pair horse stage and springcart; brushes, assorted, horse, water, spoke, dandy, and shoe; saddlery, assorted. On SALE by W. L. BOWEN, Pitt-street North.

TO SHIP CHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS, &c.—The undersigned having been appointed agents for the Phoenix Ironworks, Dudley, have now FOR SALE a small invoice of cable chains from ½ to 1⅛, with certificate notes of trial.
Invoices of bar iron from 1 to 8½.
Invoices of assorted ironmongery, &c., &c.
A. DREUTLER and CO., Wynyard-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—ULCERATED LEGS.—Every surgeon knows that sores deeply seated in the muscular fibre of the leg defy all ordinary treatment; but ulcers of this class, however obstinate and virulent, invariably heal under the balsamic action of Holloway's Ointment. This preparation does not drive the virus of the sore from one part of the system to another; it cures, not by depression, but expulsion. Hence, there is no fear of the re appearance of any eruption, tumor, swelling, or sore, that has once yielded to the healing properties of this thorough curative. In cases of cancer, its timely use has saved innumerable lives, and rendered the cruel process of excision unnecessary. Of the Pills it may be truly said, that no disease of the stomach or liver ever resisted their operation. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all part of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s., each pot.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

PIANOFORTE for SALE.—A very good instrument. The only reason for parting with it is on account of the owner leaving Sydney. Apply to H. PERDRIAU, Balmain Steam Ferry.

COMPOSITE MOULD CANDLES.—Manufactured by the A. S. W. Company, Dixon-street, Sydney.—The A. S. W. Company's Composite Mould Candles burn without smoke or smell, and as long as Stearine or Sperm Candles, and give as good a light. The price is within one penny per pound of common mould candles. Each six candles are wrapped up separately, with the Company's name on the wrapper. To be had of all respectable grocers. Australian Stearine Works, Dixon-street, Sydney.

BAGS FOR SALE, manufactured by machinery, in any size or quantity. Steam Flour Mills, Kent-street South.

AUSTRALIAN WINE, for SALE. Irrawang, Tomago, &c. J. B. BLAKE, 14, Macquarie-place.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—The undersigned will be happy to show any one through his cellars on Monday next. J. B. BLAKE, 14, Macquarie-place.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Gold and Steel Frames. LORKING and FELTON, 165, George-street.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, Sun Dials, Compasses, and Storm Glasses, MOSS, 38, Hunter-street.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Just received, and for SALE by the subscribers:—
15 single horse powers
4 double ditto, now much used for pumping on sheep stations, and also for driving machinery of any description not requiring greater power
23 double horse powers, with threshers and separators complete.
Also on hand, and for SALE—
Dried apples, butter, hams, cheese
Lobster, salmon, syrups
Beef, pork, barrels and half-barrels
American cook stoves, all makes
D handled R.P. American shovels
Long ditto ditto, axes, picks, axe and pick handles
Manila and English rope
American chairs, wood and willow ware, of all descriptions
Resin, pitch, cement, buckets, tubs
Weighing machines, all sizes
Hay or depot scales, 3 and 6 tons
Winnowing machines, ploughs, chaffcutters, &c., &c., &c.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.
Sydney, 22nd October.

TO SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lbs.
Woolbagging, best maker
Bags
Sewing twine
Needles
Sheepshears, Wilkinson's and Sorby's
Sugar
Rice
Tea
Flour
Tobacco
Moleskin trousers
Scotch twill shirts
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

ON SALE.—Just landed, one of Morgan's patent Composite Candle Machines, complete, in good order, containing,
56 frames .... 6's
8 ditto .... 8's
4 ditto .... 12's
2 ditto .... L. 4's
1 ditto .... S. 4's.
For particulars apply to BAYLDON and GRAHAM, Corio-street Geelong.

HORSE RACING CUPS, beautifully chased and new designs
Sporting ditto
Tea and coffee sets, for presentation, chased and beautifully embossed
Tea kettle ditto
Eight-inch salvers, for Communion Service
Twelve-inch ditto, handsomely chased, &c.
Tankards, pint and half mugs
King's pattern tea spoons, lily, thread, and fiddle pattern.
The above British sterling silver, on SALE at
S. LYONS, 8, Macquarie-street North.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
Chatham Island potatoes (picked) 8s. per cwt.
Fine plump feed oats, 7s. per bushel
Meal (ground from the best maize)
Fine fresh chaff, 12s. per cwt.
WALKER and SON, York-street.

S. BENNETT and CO., Wholesale and Retail Tea Dealers and Grocers, 325, George-street, opposite the Markets. The finest black and green teas are to be obtained at the above establishment.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street. The finest Mocha and Plantation Coffee are roasted daily.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street, are selling the best Sugars.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street, have received a very superior lot of York Hams.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street, have the best English Bacon.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street, have North Wilts and Chedder Cheese of the best qualities.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street, have now landing a first-rate parcel of Turkey Figs, Muscatel, and Sultana Raisins.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street, are regularly supplied with the best Wollongong Butter.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street, deliver orders daily in Sydney, Woolloomooloo, Darlinghurst, Surry Hills, Redfern, and Glebe.

S. BENNETT and CO., 325, George-street, deliver orders every Thursday at Newtown, Cook's River, and the surrounding neighbourhood.

TOBACCO.—JUST ARRIVED, and for SALE by the subscribers:—
11 half-tierces "T. W. WHITE" very superior negro-head tobacco.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Sydney, 24th August.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COALS.—H. K. WHITTELL is delivering in Sydney the best Newcastle A. A. Company's Coals, well screened and every bag weighed, at £2 per ton. Orders by post promptly executed. Bathurst-street Coal Yard, right-hand side.

C. F. EDWARDS begs to inform Country Storekeepers and others that having added a large assortment of Ironmongery and Earthenware, ex late arrivals, which will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices:
Hollowware, assorted, hogsheads
Fryingpans and gridirons
Cutlery, table and pocket
Sickles, hay rakes and forks
Carpenters' planes, in great variety
Sorby's tools
Locks, bolts, and hinges
Fenders and firetrons
Dixon's B. M. tea and coffee pots
Brushware and door mats
Patent knife cleaners
Kent's patent mangles
English tinware
Shower, sponging, and hip baths
Bar and sheet iron
Axle arms and cart boxes
Plough mould boards and wings
Horse shoes
Paints and oils, &c., &c.
437, George-street South, eight doors below Bathurst-street.

AT PARTRIDGE'S GALVANIZED IRON WORKS. Galvanised corrugated tinned iron, from 4 to 8 feet long, Morewood and Co.'s straight and curved, requiring no rafters
Slip jointed ½-round gutters
Ditto ditto, o.g. gutters
Down piping, all sizes
Rain water heads and shoes
Gutter and pipe angles
Galvanised iron buckets
Ditto ditto baths
Ditto ditto cowls
Ditto ditto tiles, 28-gauge
Black iron tiles, very cheap
All fixings complete for the above articles. Estimates given for fixing the above articles if required. Experienced workmen sent to any part. Adjoining Australian Brewery, Bathurst-street East.

LIME.—BLAXLAND'S superior kiln-burnt screened Lime may be now had in any quantity, for cash, at the following reduced prices:—
At the kilns, Newington, ... 1s. 4d. per bushel.
At the Lodge, Parramatta Road 1s. 6d. ditto
Mr. J. Good, Cornstalk Inn, Parramatta ... ... 1s. 6d. ditto
Delivered on the river or harbour, 1s. 6d. ditto
At the Albion Wharf, Sydney... 1s. 4d. ditto.
Unless the bags are returned, a charge of 8d. each will be made. The superiority of this lime is manifested by the increasing demand, with a full saving of 2d. per bushel to purchasers by its freedom from sand (the sand becoming vitrified by being burnt in close kilns; also, of water and labour, from its being slacked and screened fit for immediate use.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.—The best, largest, and cheapest assortment of foreign and colonial timber of all descriptions—white and pitch pine tongued and grooved flooring boards—clear pineboards, all thicknesses—cedar all thicknesses—Oregon and Baltic scantling—Baltic red deals—colonial and other hard woods—laths, palings, weatherboards, battens, shingles, skirting boards, architraves, mouldings, &c.—panel and sash doors, French doors, and glazed sashes, in every variety. Country orders promptly executed at the lowest market rates.

NOW LANDING, Inch Pitch Pine, T. and G., and Weatherboards, planed. Circular Quay, W. H. ROLFE.

9000 SUPERIOR Swiss Paving SLABS, for halls, verandahs, kitchens, &c., 17 x 17, 19 x 19, 22 x 22, at 1s. 3d. per foot surface. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

60,000 FEET ½-inch WHITE PINE, planed one side, very cheap. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

100,000 FEET splendid Baltic G. and T. Boards, 6 inches wide, 1¼, 1, and ⅞ inch thick. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

15,000 SUPERIOR T. and G. pitch pine, 1½ inch Flooring Boards. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

30,000 FEET PITCH PINE, planed on one side, for stair-treads, &c., 1, 1½, and 2 inches. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

40,000 FEET Shelving BOARDS, planed both sides. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

100,000 HOBART TOWN and Forest Oak Shingles. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

600 SUPERIOR AMERICAN OARS, from 10 to 22 feet. Also, Venetian Blinds, very cheap. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

50,000 SLATES, various sizes, Cements, Plaster, &c. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

2000 DOORS, Glazed Windows, and Glass Doors, landing, ex Caroline. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

50,000 FEET 1½ inch G. and T. Pitch Pine, inch and 1½ inch G. and T. White Pine, dressed lining, weatherboards, scantling, joists, battens, shingles; plaster of Paris, in 1 cwt. cases, at 4s. each; mouldings, &c., cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

5 TONS Galvanised Tiles, 28 guage, cheap, deal battens, &c. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

500 PRIME Ash Oars, ¾ inch ash, &c., cheap. Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-st., near Phoenix Wharf.

CHIMNEY TOPS.—Smoky Chimneys prevented. W. W. BUCKLAND, 2, Macquarie-place.

PLASTER OF PARIS, Portland and Roman Cements, always on hand. W. W. BUCKLAND'S, 2, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE.—A Soda-water, Ginger Beer, and Wine and Spirit Business, doing a large trade. For particulars apply to G. WILKIE and CO., George and Pitt streets, Sydney.

MANGLES.—Patent Spring Rollers, suitable for Families.
American Churns.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, Pitt-street, corner of Park-street.

AMERICAN STOVES.—Country buyers can select from a large stock, at S. HEBBLEWHITE'S.

LIME.—A Parcel of fine fresh Coral Lime, just landed from New Caledonia. R. TOWNS and CO.

PAPERHANGINGS Cheap, a large Assortment. E. CURTISS, Hunter-street, near George-street.

FOR SALE, a large Spring Cart. Enquire at No. 71, George-street.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—Cases of 2 dozen each. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

CHILI FLOUR, in lots to suit purchasers, fresh parcel. JAMES DEAN.

CAITHNESS PAVEMENT for SALE. JAMES DEAN.

SODA WATER and LEMONADE BOTTLES.—For SALE, a small parcel of the best make of bottles in convenient packages of two gross, suitable for shipment or for up-country trade. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

FOR SALE, privately, a nice little Property at Strawberry Hill, producing a good rental. If not sold before the 23rd instant, it will be submitted to public competition. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, solicitor, 6, Elizabeth-street.

ARROWROOT, ARROWROOT.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a shipment of excellent South Sea Arrowroot. 275, Pitt-street.

STATIONS FOR SALE.—Very extensive and valuable Stations for Sale, conveniently situated in the Darling District. Apply to SAMUEL D. GORDON, Bridge-street.

WATER-SIDE ALLOTMENTS, near the Waterview Bay Dry Dock, for Sale, cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD, 211, George-street.

A PUBLIC-HOUSE in George-street, between King and Bridge streets.—For private SALE, the Lease (for about nine years), and Good-will of a Public-house in George-street, doing a good business. The house contains twelve rooms, exclusive of attics. Rental, five pounds per week. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD.

FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchaser, Four Allotments situated on the north-eastern side of the Semi-Circular Quay, with frontage thereto and to Macquarie-street North. These allotments are undeniably equal, if not superior, to any other site in the city for a range of mercantile premises, having a quantity of excellent stone on the ground for building purposes, and will be sold in one or more lots upon liberal terms, or LET on building lease for a term of years. For particulars apply to R. PEEL RAYMOND, Lyons-buildings, George-street.

TO BE DISPOSED OF the unexpired term of the Lease of that well-known and long established Hostlery, the Rose Inn, at Penrith, together with all the Household Furniture, Fixtures, Bar Fittings, &c., &c., all of first-rate quality, with possession of the premises on next transfer day, Tuesday, the 1st December next.
This establishment has for a quarter of a century held the foremost rank amongst commercial hotels, on the Great Western Road, for possessing very superior and extensive accommodation for the conducting of a first-rate business. The stabling and premises attached are on the most extensive scale, and contain every requisite of a first-class inn—many alterations and improvements have been lately made in order to perfect its accommodation.
The premises can be viewed at any time by intended purchasers, and further information obtained from the present proprietor, or of Mr. W. LONG, wine and spirit merchant, George-street, Sydney.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for a SMALL CAPITALIST.—For SALE, a Four-roomed Verandah Cottage, at Paddington, on credit, without interest. For particulars apply to No. 1, William-street.

FOR SALE, a powerful Dray Horse; any reasonable trial given; may be seen at BOOTH'S Timber Yard, Erskine-street.

SECOND-HAND PHAETON, full size, almost new, for SALE, at BIRD'S livery stables, Prince-street.

SEED POTATOES, New Potatoes, Damaged Wheat, and Maize, cheap, for poultry, &c. FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-street.

CEDAR. CEDAR. CEDAR.—Two cargoes of Richmond River Cedar, just arrived ex Josephine, and Sancho Panza, and for SALE either by the log or cargo. Apply to NORTHWOOD and COX, Baltic Wharf.

FOR SALE.—
Fine brandies, in casks and cases
Byass' beer
Port Wine
Cherry cordial
Kent hops, 1856
Carbonate soda
Fine flour (Adelaide and Tasmanian)
Rock salt
Rosin
Stockholm tar, bright varnish
Navy canvas, spunyarn
Patent steam-laid Manila rope
American handled axes, tubs, in nests
American hickory pick handles, chairs, &c.
Hoop iron, 3-4, 7-8, 1, and 1⅛ inch
Thin bank post paper, folio, and quarto
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

COALS.—FOR SALE, a Cargo (140 tons) Newcastle. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

ADELAIDE FINE FLOUR.—Best brands always on SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-st.

HOOP IRON.—An Invoice, assorted, ⅝, 7-8, 1, and 1⅛ inch. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-st.

BUTTER, Butter, Butter. The best Butter reduced to one shilling a pound. FREDERICK STEWART, Hunter-street.

BUTTER DOWN AGAIN.—The best Wollongong Butter 1s. per lb., at C. GOLDSMITH'S, Union-street, Pyrmont.

BUTTER.—Finest Fresh Wollongong, reduced to One Shilling per pound.—WILLIAM ALLEN and CO., 317, George-street.

TO WINE GROWERS.—Martell's Hogsheads, just emptied, at GLANHAM and CO's., Reiby Cottage, George-street.

WASHING MACHINES.—R. ROBSON begs to inform the heads of families that he has invented a family Washing Machine of real utility. R. R. guarantees his machines to wash clean with greater facility, and is less destructive, than any other system of washing. N.B. No boiling or hand-rubbing required. RICHARD ROBSON, 132, Campbell-street.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, a first-rate Break, in good order, together with a first-rate Break Horse, and set of Break Harness, well adapted for livery stable-keepers or breeders of horse stock.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to THACKER, DANIEL, and CO., corner of George and Jamison-streets.

FOR SALE, ex Francis, from Launceston, at Moore's Wharf, 1200 5-feet paling, and 500 posts and rails. Apply to Captain BROWN, on board; or to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

FOR SALE, 160,000 Bricks. Apply FRANCIS MOONEY, St. Leonard's, North Shore.

LEECHES.—Turon Leeches are now obtainable at W. T. PINHEY'S (late Morgan's,) Pitt-street.

COALS, COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

COLZA OIL for SALE by private contract, in five, three, and two gallon tins. EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

STILL HOCK, of the best brands and vintages, Johannesberger, Liebfrauenmilch, Rudesheimer, Hochheimer, Assmanshauser, Rudesheimer Berg, &c. EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

SPARKLING HOCK, of first-rate quality and in splendid condition. EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

CHOICE BURGUNDY, Clos de Vougeot and Chambertin—the only genuine wine of this description in the market. EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

ASSORTED TOYS, in various sized cases, suitable for country stores, on SALE by EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PARRAMATTA ROAD TRUST.—Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, the Commissioners of this Trust will cause to be put up to auction, at the Court House, Parramatta, the lease for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1858, of the Tolls and Dues to be collected at the undermentioned Toll-gates, viz.: Beckett's Bridge, Broken Back Bridge, and Pitt Row. Each lessee will be required to enter into a bond in double the amount of rent, with two responsible sureties, for the due observance of the conditions of the lease, and the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments, before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month. Further particulars may be known upon application to E. L. ROWLING, Clerk and Treasurer. Road Trust Office, 13th November, 1857.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be affected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

FRIDAY'S Horse Sale.
BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome bay gelding, accustomed to carry a lady
A powerful grey saddle mare
2 lots of well broken Hunter River horses
A few good draught horses, and
About forty other horses.
Horse Sale, TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock.
No Half-crowns charged at this Repository.

To be Sold at Auction, by
MR. S. WOOLLER, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A batch of excellent horses, just arrived from the country, all broken in to saddle. Among them are some horses suitable for the Indian market, most of them 15 hands high and five years old, and sound and free from vice.
The usual lot of town horses and carts
One handsome boy's pony, very quiet for a boy to ride, has no vice, four years old, and sound
Spring carts, dogcarts, carriages, breaks, omnibuses, saddle and harness, &c., &c.

Wines, Spirits, Bulk Ale, Bottled Ale, Flour, Provisions, &c., &c.
H. HOGHTON and CO. will sell by auction, THIS FRIDAY, 20th November, at their Stores, on the Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock,
Bottled ale and porter, various brands
Rum and brandy, in bond
Sherry, in bulk and bottle
English ales, favourite brands
Preserved meats, consisting of cabin beef, mulligatawny, and chicken soup, mutton and vegetables, stewed tripe, &c., &c.
And at 12 o'clock,
50 tons Adelaide flour, just landed
25 ditto colonial ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.

H. HOUGHTON and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
4 casks tallow, and
A quantity of hides and sheepskins.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

H. HOGHTON and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 casks Roman cement, first quality and condition
50 ditto Portland ditto, ditto ditto.
No reserve.

Richmond River Cedar.
The Cargo of the Emma, now lying at the Union Wharf.
MR. W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Union Wharf, THIS DAY, 20th November, at 11 o'clock, 34,000 feet Richmond River cedar.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

FRIDAY'S Clearing Sale.
At the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction,
Wearing apparel, guns, pistols, telescopes, opera glasses, lever clocks, watches, jewellery, plated ware, workboxes, dressing-cases, and sundries too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

POSTPONED in consequence of the samples not being landed.
The Principle Portion of the Cargo of the Jacatra, from San Francisco, at Macnamara's Wharf.
305 Hogsheads Burton Ale
112 Bales Fine New American Hops
20 Casks Fine American Hops
1000 Bags White Oats, &c., &c.

Important to Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, Livery Stable-keepers, Corn Factors, Purchasers for the India Market, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Messrs. Macnamara, Sons, and Co., to sell by auction, on their Wharf, Windmill-street, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
The greater portion of the cargo of the Jacatra, from San Francisco, comprising,
305 hogsheads Burton ale
112 bales fine new American hops
20 cases ditto ditto
1000 bags white oats.
Samples on view on board ship.
Terms at sale.

The Cargo of the Prince of Denmark.
Full-cut and Market-cut Joist and Quartering.
F E. and Inch Boards
Battens
Laths
5 and 6 Feet Palings
Shingles. Also,
Oregon Red Pine Deals.
At Messrs. Macnamara, Son, and Co.'s Wharf.
THIS MORNING, Friday, 20th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Macnamara's Wharf, THIS MORNING, Friday, 20th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
The cargo of superior Hobart Town timber, and Oregon red pine deals, comprising
Full-cut joist, 5 x 3, 6 x 2, 6 x 2½
Full-cut quartering, 3 x 2, 4 x 2, 4½ x 2
Market-cut joist and quartering
F. E. and inch boards
Battens
Laths
5 and 6 feet paling
Shingles. Also,
Oregon red pine deals, 3 x 9, 3 x 10, 3 x 11, 2 x 9.
Terms at sale.

Cedar Scantling
Cedar 2-Inch Boards
Table Legs
Bed Posts.
At the Union Wharf, MONDAY AFTERNOON.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Cabinetmakers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Union Wharf, Liverpool-street, on MONDAY AFTERNOON next, the 22nd instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
3000 feet cedar scantling
2000 feet 2-inch plank
200 sets table legs
30 sets bedposts.
Terms at sale.

To Timber Dealers, Builders, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed by Mr. James Boyd to sell, in his Timber Yard, Sussex-street, between Druitt and Market streets, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th of November, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
The whole of his stock-in-trade, comprising
30,000 forest oak shingles
15,000 laths
400 posts and rails
300 deals, cut and uncut
10,000 feet hardwood of various sizes
A small quantity of cedar in boards
4 girders, and sundry odd lots to clear the premises.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale.
A Four-Roomed Verandah Cottage, and a Shop adjoining, both situated on the north side of Campbell-street, together with the Vacant Allotment extending to the corner of Macquarie-street, and along that street 35 feet, immediately opposite the "Sawyers' Arms."

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th November, at 11 o'clock,
The property above alluded to, standing on an allotment at the corner of Macquarie and Campbell streets, 35 feet to the former and 76 feet to the latter. The frontage to Macquarie-street is not built upon.
The situation is very suitable for one or two good shops. The cottage contains four rooms, is weatherboarded, and the roof slated. The shop adjoining is now used as a school. The whole is held under a lease for 21 years, from June, 1854, at a rental of £20 per annum.
A plan on view.
Terms at sale.

MOUNT-STREET, ST. LEONARD'S.
An Eight-roomed House, with School-room at the rear, known as the Post Office.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th November, at 11 o'clock,
An eight-roomed verandah house, with a large room at the rear, situated in Lower Mount-street, having 30 feet frontage, by a depth of 90 feet. The building is weather-boarded, and the roof covered with iron. On the ground floor one room in front is used for the Post Office, another as a parlour; behind is a sitting-room and a kitchen. In the upper story are four bedrooms.
This property is well known in the neighbourhood as an Academy and the Post Office.
☞ The Auctioneers invite the attention of persons desirous of a residence in this beautiful locality to an inspection of these premises, which will be sold to the highest bidder.
Plan on view.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Two Houses in Longdown-street. One House on the Newtown Road, near the corner of Elizabeth-street; and 80 Feet of Land fronting the Newtown Road, not built upon.
For Positive Sale.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable property, belonging to Mr. Scott, situated as above.
Further particulars will appear to-morrow.

Two Days' Drapery Sale.
143 Packages of New Goods, just landed ex Wave of Life, Vimeira, and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th November instant, Commencing at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
143 packages of new goods, now landing ex Wave of Life, Vimeira, and other late arrivals, consisting of
Light ground prints
Hoyle's plates
Printed muslins
Bareges
Rice, straw, and chip bonnets
Girls' leghorn hats
Ditto brown straw ditto
Lined parasols
French delaines
Swiss curtains
Sewed muslins
Fancy silks
Dimities
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Huckabacks
Rolled shirtings
Horrock's shirtings
Grey sheetings, &c.
Black cloths
Blue ditto
Rifle ditto
Fancy does
White drills
Brown ditto
Light fancy ditto
Ditto ditto does
French twills
White moleskins
Drab and millers' ditto
Silk serges
Alpacas
Men's alpaca coats
Boys' ditto ditto
Ditto ditto coloured ditto
Men's white mole trousers
Ditto drab and millers' ditto
Boys' and youths' clothing
Ditto ditto blouses
Men's holland ditto
Duck frocks
Ditto trousers
White shirts
Regatta ditto
Boys' and youths' white ditto
Scotch twill shirts
Lined and backed ditto
Blue serge shirts.
Terms at sale.

Black Silk Hats
Drab Shell ditto
Panama Hats
Leghorn ditto.
To Outfitters, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
THIS DAY, the 20th November instant, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Five cases of the above, new shapes and fashionable style.

Fine Felt Hats, in Blacks, Browns, Slates, Drabs, and Whites.
To Hatters, Outfitters, and Drapers.
THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Two cases fine felt hats,—the finest ever offered to the trade.
Terms as usual.

W. G. LAMBERT, Sen., Licensed Auctioneer.—Horse and Carriage Bazaar, York-street, opposite Gould's Hotel.
Sale days,—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock.
Stock or vehicles intended for sale received with instructions in writing.
Mr. SYDNEY LAMBERT, of this establishment, attends the Cattle Market every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, to sell horses, stock, or produce by auction.
Private stables for livery, and large roomy loose boxes.
Cash advanced on stock for immediate sale.

FRIDAY, 20th November.
10 Cases American Arm Chairs
20 ditto Baltimore Wood Seat ditto.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases American arm office chairs
20 ditto Baltimore wood seat ditto.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 20th November.
To Furniture Dealers and others.
Superior Lot of Colonial-made Furniture.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following assortment of colonial-made furniture—
Telescope dining table
Dining table
2 small tables
2 carved back side tables
3 small washstands
6 dressing tables, without drawers
3 ditto ditto, with drawers
3 double washstands
12 trafalgar chairs, hair-seated
7 morocco covered chairs
2 ditto reclining ditto
12 cane-seated ditto.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 7th December.
To Hotelkeepers, Parties Furnishing.
Stock-in-Trade
Bar Fixtures and Fittings
License, Plate, Plated Ware
China, Glass, Earthenware
Glass, of all descriptions
Table Linen, Bedding, &c.
Thurston's Billiard Table, complete
Elegant Drawing-room Furniture
Ditto Dining-room ditto
Ditto Bedroom Requisites
Large Cooking Apparatus, &c.,
Of the Britannia (late Osmond's) Hotel, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Joseph Simmons, jun., Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises of the Britannia Hotel, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 7th December, without reserve,
The whole of the interior fittings and furniture of the above hotel.
BAR.
Bar fittings, counter, shelving
Chandeliers, floorcloth, chimney glass
Loo tables, side tables, chairs.
DINING SALOON.
Small side tables
Long dining tables
Cane-seated chairs
Floorcloth, chandeliers
Loo tables, cheffoniers
Chimney glasses.
PLATED WARE.
All of the most expensive character.
Epergnes, side and vegetable dishes
Forks, table, tea, and dessert spoons
Plated cruets in variety
Ditto dish covers.
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.
China dinner services
Ditto dessert, breakfast, and tea services
Crockeryware, all sorts.
GLASS.
Cut-glass decanters, wines, claret glasses
Champagne and hock glasses, tumblers
Finger glasses.
DRAWING-ROOM.
Elegant rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in satin damask
Telescope dining tables
Chimney glasses
Elegant damask window hangings, brass cornice poles
Lounges, hair sofas.
BILLIARD-ROOM.
Full-sized billiard table, by Thurston, with cues, rack balls, pool balls, marking board, &c., complete.
Billiard light
Billiard room furniture.
BEDROOMS.
Iron bedsteads, four-post and single
Hair mattresses, feather pillows, and bolsters
Toilette tables, toilette glasses
Elegant washstands
Dressing and occasional tables
Bedding, blankets, counterpanes.
TABLE LINEN.
A large assortment of all kinds
Table cutlery, in variety.
STOCK-IN-TRADE.
Choice wines, in wood and bottle
Champagne, claret, hock
Brandy, rum, gin
Bottled ales and porter
License.
Terms, cash.
☞ Nearly the whole of the furniture was supplied by Mr. Sly, which is a sufficient guarantee for the style of it.

MONDAY, 30th November.
To the Working Class, Speculators, Parties Building, and others.
Unprecedented and attractive sale of the O'Connell Trust Estate.
The remaining and choice unsold lots of a portion of the Riley Estate.
Small deposit; long credit.
PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from the Trustees of the above estate, to sell by auction, at their Mart, on MONDAY, the 30th November, at 11 o'clock,
The remaining unsold portion, comprising allotments in the various streets as under:—
LIVERPOOL-STREET.
Allotments 20 feet frontage by 85 feet, more or less, deep.
GOULBURN-STREET.
Allotments, having from 20 feet frontage to 29 feet more or less, by a depth of from 120 to 131 feet more or less, with frontage to a lane at the rear, leading into Riley-street.
CROWN-STREET.
Allotments, having from 22 feet frontage, to 25 feet 6 inches more or less, by about 126 feet deep to a lane at the back, leading into Campbell-street.
SHORT-STREET.
Allotment, having 40 feet frontage, by 51 feet 6 inches depth.
NEW BOTANY ROAD.
Allotment, 32 feet frontage, by a depth of 48 to 54 feet more or less. This is a choice lot, being close to the South Head Road.
RILEY-STREET.
Allotments having 20 feet frontage, more or less, by a depth of 90 feet back to a road, 20 feet wide, running through to Foveaux and Albion streets.
FOVEAUX-STREET.
Allotments having 20 feet frontage, more or less, by a depth of 90 feet, more or less, to a lane in the rear.
ALBION-STREET.
Allotments having 38 feet to 62 feet frontage, by depths varying from 43 feet to 63 feet.
Allotments at the back of Albion-street. On this block there is a fine stone quarry.
☞ Plans are now on view at the Mart, and lithographic plans are in preparation. Intending purchasers are solicited to inspect the plans at the Mart, where all information can be obtained.
☞ The Auctioneers solicit attention to the above valuable properties, as being peculiarly advantageous to persons of small means wishing to build houses for themselves and get rid of enormous rents, the terms being so easy as to bring these valuable building sites within the scope of every industrious man's means.
Terms—25 per cent. deposit; the residue to remain at interest for a term of years.

Sugar Sale of the 24th November, 1857.
TUESDAY, 24th November, 1857.
Four Thousand small Mats Java White Preserving Ginger Beer Brewers' Company's Pieces, and bright Counter Muscovado Sugars
Pearl Sago
Black Pepper
Nutmegs
Coffee
Strong Rum
Congou Tea
Oolong Congou ditto, &c., &c.
PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Mr. Henry Fisher, to hold their monthly Sale, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, of sugars, coffees, teas, &c., on TUESDAY, 24th November, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
S—144 bags fine golden grain counter Mauritius.
Ex Emma, from Sourabaya.
17—200 bags white, steam-dried, confectioners' sugar
16—400 bags fine bleached ginger-beer and cordial manufacturers' sugar
14—100 bags centrifugal Java Company's pieces
13—150 bags bright amber, Company's pieces
18— 50 bags very white Cossipore grain sugar
19— 50 ditto ditto
A—1850 bags bright counter brown crystals
C—1000 ditto ditto
F—140 bags Bencoolen best black pepper
H— 30 bags Java coffee
GD—150 ditto ditto ditto
BA over P—50 ditto ditto ditto
No mark—190 bags coffee, ex Emma
MM—150 whole boxes pearl sago
PS—150 half ditto ditto
10 cases Bencoolen fresh nutmegs
60 half-chests congou tea, City of Sydney
200 half-chests Oolong congou tea, ex Wiedeman
44 hogsheads best sugar rum, in bran new hogsheads, for the country
40 barrels cognac brandy
200 cases British gin.
Terms at sale.
P. and L. call the attention of the trade to the above sale, being the last of the season, and as sugars have further advanced in all the producing countries, and as a fact it is well-known sugars are now on their way to Melbourne and this port costing over £75 per ton first cost, they recommend the grocers not to miss this opportunity.
Samples on view at the Mart.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Nimroud, Harrisson, Master, from London.
Damaged by Sea-water.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, November 20, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
JK in diamond.
205, 206, 208, 209, 211—5 bundles, each one dozen, bright round point long handle shovels
228—113 best quality bright face hand hammers, 2 to 14, claw hammers
330—Case containing—
24 Peace and Co.'s best C. S. pit saws, ornamental plates, set and sharpened
24 pit-saw tillers
24 handles for ditto
24 pit-saw boxes
24 box handles
24 wedges
331, 332—2 casks, each containing 5 cwt. stone wedges assorted, 2½, to 7 lbs., 10 cwt. Also,
Cutlery, assorted, &c.
Brushware, handles, &c.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 20th Instant.
Stationery
Account Books.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 12-quire royal ledgers
10 12-quire ditto journals
8-quire demy ledgers
Cash books
Account sale books
Clasped account books
Blotting pads
Travelling writing desks
Inkstands
Invoice bonds
Folios
Bronze weights
Binding folios, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 20th instant.
Books, Magazines, &c.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of books, magazines, &c., viz.,
Roscoe's Leo X., Memoirs of Hutchinson
Lorise's History of Painting, History of the Saracens
History of the Popes, Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough
Sheridan's Life and Works, Goethe's Works
Schiller's Works, Lamartine's French Revolution
Taylor's Living and Dying, Noble Deeds of Women
Euclid, Carthon Poisons, Lectures on Painting
Killarney Legends, Shakspeare
The Lancet, Freemasons' Magazine, Athenæum
Maps, Economist, Christian Treasure, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 20th instant.
Stationery.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 20th instant at 11 o'clock,
Mathematical instrument cases
Ditto in rosewood
Demy folio solid blotting pads
Quarto and octavo ditto
Quarto blotting books
Music rolls
Music books
Albums
Memorandum books
Conversation cards
Metallic memorandum books
Octavo cash books
Portemonnaies
Gillott's pens, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 24th instant.
To Drapers,
To Storekeepers and others.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Packages Drapery, including
Boys' and youths' suits
Vestings
Paris silk hats
Cloth and velvet caps
Leghorn hats
Crumb cloths
Linen sheetings
Grey domestics
Long cloths
Regatta stripes
Ducks
Drills
Prints
Shirtings
Toilet quilts
Hosiery
Carpets
Rugs
Silesias
Doeskins
Alpaca coats
Linen coats
Silk coats
Tissue shawls
Muslin dresses
Coutille stays
Lenos
White shirts
Coats
Vests
Trousers
Millinery
Gloves, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of the Shipper.
Best Kent Hops.
To Brewers, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, THIS DAY, 20th November, at 11 o'clock,
57 bales best Kent hops.
Terms at sale.

Fine New Patras Currants,
In caroteels and barrels.
Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 20th November.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 20th November, at their Warehouse, at 12 o'clock,
20 barrels fine new Patras currants, just landed
10 caroteels ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar
Counter Yellow
Light Brown, Dark Brown.
Auction Sale, 20th NOVEMBER.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 20th November, at 12 o'clock,
50 tons bright Mauritius sugar, embracing brown, yellow, and counter.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Nimroud, Harrison, Master, from London.
Groceries, &c., more or less damaged by Sea Water.
FRIDAY, 20th November.
MESSRS W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connel streets, THIS DAY, 20th November, at 11 o'clock.
The undermentioned goods, ex Nimroud, on account of whom they may concern, more or less damaged by sea water.
FS & Co., in diamond.
2 cases pint salad oil, each 4 dozen, much damaged
1 ditto ditto pickles, each 3 dozen, ditto ditto
1 ditto containing 10 ten-lb. tins mustard, slightly ditto
12 ditto, each 28lbs. thumb blue, ditto ditto
7 ditto ditto, 28lbs. Colman's No. 1, starch, much ditto
11 ditto ditto, 28lbs ditto ditto, slightly ditto
14 ditto ditto containing 48 half-tins sardines, ditto ditto
1 ditto ditto, 96, quarter-ditto, much ditto
13 ditto ditto, 96, quarter-ditto, slightly ditto
8 ditto ditto, 25lbs, Hale's patent sperm candles, much damaged
15 ditto ditto, 25lbs, ditto ditto, slightly ditto
2 barrels pearl barley, each 112lbs. much ditto
10 ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto.
Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale of Oilmen's Stores, Teas, Sugars, Groceries, Provisions, &c.
FRIDAY, 20th November.
At the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.
To Grocers, Purveyors, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 20th November, at 11 o'clock,
A large and choice assortment of oilmen's stores, teas, groceries, provisions, &c., viz.
Red herrings in tins
Salmon, best Labrador
Sardines, ½ and ¼ lb. tins
Wright's 2 lb. oysters
Batty's bottled fruits, 2 dozens
Ditto salad oil, pints and ½ pints
Ditto assorted sauces, ½ pints
Whybrow's bottled fruits
Wotherspoon's marmalade
Feast's pint pickles
Ditto salad oils and table vinegar
Pint anchovies
Barcelona nuts, walnuts
Eleme figs in ½ boxes
French prunes
Currants in caroteels
Colman's Durham mustard
Ditto starch and thumb blue
Pearl sago, in tins
Refined table salt
Gelatine
Arrowroot, in tins
Scotch oatmeal
Split peas
Carraway seed
Ground chicory, in tins
Mocha and Ceylon coffee
Hysonskin tea, twankay
Young hyson, gunpowder
Oolong tea, in half-chests
Pampanga and Mauritius sugars
American fancy biscuits
Best Mid. Kent hops
American ditto
Hale's patent sperm candles
Prime American hams
Ditto ditto cheese
Burns' cutty pipes, wax vestas
Grocers' twine and sugar bags
Bath bricks, blue-tone, &c.
Terms at sale.

Bona-fide Unreserved Sale of
FULL-CUT HOBART TOWN TIMBER,
Comprising Quartering, Joists, Battens, Shingles, Laths, Palings.
Now landing on the Patent Slip Wharf, ex Tasmania, from Hobart Town,
Especially Important to Timber Dealers, Builders, Architects, Contractors, and others.
THIS FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received positive instructions to sell by auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, THIS DAY, 20th November, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Without the slightest reserve.
The entire cargo of full-cut Hobart Town timber, ex Tasmania, viz.,
FULL-CUT QUARTERING.
2½ x 2½, 3 x 2½, 4 x 2½
14, 15, 17, and 18 feet lengths.
FULL-CUT JOISTS.
5 x 2, 5 x 2½, 6 x 2
14, 15, and 18 feet long
6 x 2½, 7 x 2½, 8 x 2½
14 to 24 feet lengths.
BATTENS.
10, 11, 12, 15, 16, and 18 feet
10,000 shingles
Five-feet palings
Six-feet ditto
Three-feet laths.
Also,
Galvanised iron, plain and corrugated
Cement, &c.
Terms at sale.

Sussex Hops.
Ex Thracian, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 20th November, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Thracian, damaged by sea water,
11 bales 1856 Sussex hops.
Terms, cash.

To close a joint account.
500 Bags Best Patna Rice.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, &c.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, THIS DAY, 20th November, at 12 o'clock,
500 bags finest Patna rice, for positive sale, to close a joint account.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Very Important and Extensive Sale.
First-class Wines, Spirits, Draught and Bottled Beer, &c.
TUESDAY, 1st December.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry late imports of spirits, wines, bottled and draught beer, claret, &c.
Particulars will shortly appear.

Preliminary.
Peremptory Sale of Cosen's Sherries, direct from Cadiz.
To close the Balance of Shipments ex Alarm.
Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel and Country Storekeepers, and others.
TUESDAY, 1st December.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 1st December, at half-past 11 o'clock,
The balance of the shipments of Cosen's genuine sherries, ex Alarm; the only lot in the colony.
Particulars will appear in a future issue.

Baker's Patent Mangles.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, on TUESDAY, the 24th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
6 Baker's patent mangles, complete.
Terms at sale.

Double and Single Perambulators.
To Fancy Warehousemen and others.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at their Furniture Sale Rooms, on TUESDAY, 24t at 11 o'clock,
15 double perambulators
10 single ditto.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Boots and Shoes.
From the houses of
James Davies and Sons
Joshua Joseph and Sons
Homan and Co.
Monfield and Co.
And other well known makers.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell several shipments of the above maker's goods on WEDNESDAY, 25th November,
154 and 156, Pitt-street.

Empty Cases.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, in their Yard, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
A large quantity of furniture and glass cases, that must be removed on day of sale.
Terms, cash.

Superior Elegant Modern
English Furniture
Chimney, Pier, and Toilet Glasses
Chair, Sofa, and Couch Frames
Horsehair, Flock, Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
To the Trade and Private Buyers.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, November 24.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, in their Furniture Sale Rooms, on the above date, at 11 o'clock,
63 packages of furniture, &c., La Hogue, entirely without reserve, by order of the consignees, consisting of
Elegant drawing-room suites, in rosewood, walnut, and mahogany, covered with satin damask, Utrecht velvet, tabaret, &c., &c.
Rosewood and walnut devonports
Ditto ditto sofa and occasional tables
Rosewood cheffoniers, with marble top, plate glass doors
Rosewood, walnut, and mahogany canterburies and whatnots
Ditto ditto music stools
Carved oak and devotional chairs
Rosewood and and walnut card tables, seraphine fronts
Elegant oval walnut tables, carved pillar and claw
Rosewood and mahogany loo tables, ditto ditto
Bedroom couches, covered in green and blue chaili
Ditto easy chairs, to match
Mahogany easy chairs, in morocco
Ditto ditto, in haircloth
Ditto sofas and couches, in ditto
Ditto dining-room chairs, in ditto assorted patterns
Ditto dining tables, from 6 feet to 12 feet
Ditto washstands, marble tops
Ditto slope top washstands, fitted complete
Ditto hat and hall stands
Ditto hall chairs
Ditto trafalgar and sweep back dining-room chair frames
Rosewood and walnut drawing-room chair frames
Ditto ditto easy chair ditto
Ditto ditto couch and settee ditto
Ditto ditto cabriole ditto
Hair mattresses
Horsehair
Cotton and wool flock
Caters, gimp, haircloth, &c.
LOOKING GLASSES.
Chimney glasses, in handsome gilt frames, 50 x 40, 40 x 30, 45 x 35, 60 x 50, 70 x 50
Toilet tray and moulded glasses, 14 x 10, 16 x 12, 17 x 13
Ditto plain ditto, 14 x 10, 16 x 12, 18 x 14, 12 x 9, 16 x 12
Ditto box ditto, 20 x 16.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
P.S.—The goods will be on view on Monday and the morning of the sale.

Bedroom Chairs in Crates.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
6 crates of bedroom cane seated chairs, assorted patterns, in crates fit for shipment.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, November 20th.
To Publicans, Furniture Dealers, and others.
4½ Years' Lease, License, Good-will, Bar Fittings, &c., of the Public-house known as the Glebe Tavern, situate at the Glebe.
GEORGE F. BAKER has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises of the Public-house known as the Glebe Tavern, now occupied by Mrs. Cadden, THIS DAY, November 20th, at 11 o'clock,
The lease of 4½ years of the public-house known as the Glebe Tavern, situated at the Glebe, together with the license, good-will, bar fittings, fixtures, household furniture, comprising loo, occasional, dining, and other tables, cheffoniers, sofas, chairs, wood and iron bedsteads and bedding, washstands and furniture, dressing tables and glasses, 1 American cooking apparatus, kitchen utensils, bar fittings, kegs, casks, measures, stands, and quantity of sundries.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Positive and Unreserved Sale.
MONDAY, November 23rd, at 11 o'clock.
To Publicans on the look out for a good and snug House, at a mere nominal rent, in a capital situation. Also to Furniture Buyers, Dealers, and others. Lease, License, Goodwill, Bar-fittings, Fixtures, Superior Household Furniture and Effects, at the Black Horse Tavern, Cleveland-street, Chippendale.
GEORGE F. BAKER has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Davies to sell by public auction, on the premises of the public-house known as the Black Horse Tavern, Cleveland-street, Chippendale, nearly opposite the Stirling Castle, on MONDAY, November 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
The lease, license, goodwill, bar-fittings, and fixtures, subject to the low rent of £2 per week, for remainder of the term, together with all the superior household furniture and effects, comprising sofas, spring-stuffed; dining, dressing, kitchen, and other tables; cheffoniers, chairs, chimney and dressing glasses, some superior oil paintings and engravings, window curtains and blinds, bedsteads, hair mattresses, and bedding, chest of drawers, clock, water filter, brussels carpet and rug, china, glass, and earthenware, outside lamp, 2 brass ditto ditto, kitchen utensils, and a quantity of sundries, &c.
Terms—cash.

MORT and CO.'S SALE YARDS.
Collingwood Railway Station, Liverpool.
MORT and CO. beg to notify that they have established Sale Yards, for stock of every description, at COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY STATION, LIVERPOOL; and having made the most complete arrangements to secure good paddocks, plentiful supply of water, and convenient yards, with commodious slaughter-houses adjoining, every facility will be afforded for the most advantageous disposal of stock committed to their care.
Parties desirous of availing of these sale yards are requested to give at least two clear days' notice before arrival of the stock, in order to afford time for advertising.
*** All stock intended for the Collingwood Yards, arriving by the Northern or Western Roads, will have ample accommodation afforded them at Rooty Hill, (where there are secure yards and an abundant supply of grass and water,) on application to Mr. B. M. DAWSON.
☞ The trains travel five times daily to and fro between Collingwood and Sydney.
Rates of agistment.
Sheep, 12s. per thousand per diem
Cattle, 1d. per head, ditto
Horses, 3d. per head, ditto

ALBION HOUSE,
CROWN-STREET, MILLER'S POINT.
At present in the occupation of THE LORD BISHOP of SYDNEY.
TITLE—Unquestionable.
TERMS—A large portion of the purchase-money may remain secured on the property.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
That first-class family residence, ALBION HOUSE, situate in Crown-street, Miller's Point, and now let to the Lord Bishop of Sydney.
It is a handsome two-story building, constructed of stone and brick, with shingled roof, and contains the following accommodation:
GROUND FLOOR.—Handsome entrance porch, specious hall, drawing and dining rooms communicating by folding doors, library, breakfast-room, spare room, pantry, and store. The drawing and dining rooms open by means of French windows into a handsome balcony, the view from which can hardly be surpassed from any part of the city.
There is a wide and easy staircase leading to the FIRST FLOOR, with good landing, and subdivided into five bedrooms and a dressing-room, all conveniently arranged, lofty, and well ventilated.
In the ATTIC FLOOR, reached also by a good staircase, are three good bedrooms, well lighted, and airy.
In the BASEMENT are two large kitchens, fitted with a large sized Russell's cooking stove, copper boiler, &c., servants' room, wine and coal cellars; these open into a wide verandah, on a level with the yard and garden at the rear, and the whole are paved with stone, dry and lofty.
Attached are a four-stalled stable, gig and coach house, and three water closets, with separate entrances.
In front of the house there is a very pretty lawn and entrance drive, skirted with flower beds. At the rear are a good yard and a vegetable garden. The whole occupies about
78 feet frontage to Crown-street,
270 feet to a reserved road leading
to the wharves, containing an AREA of ABOUT 1 ROOD and 20 PERCHES, all securely enclosed.
ALBION HOUSE stands back about 60 feet from the line of street, and about 20 feet from the side-road. It is a most substantial building, in excellent order, well-arranged with every convenience, and in perfect keeping as A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY RESIDENCE.
The position is elevated and healthy, and commands most beautiful views of the Darling Harbour, Pyrmont, Balmain, the Parramatta River, and the country beyond. It can be strongly recommended as a good investment to any one on the look-out for a first-class town residence.
*** A large portion of the ground at the rear might be disposed of for building sites, without the slightest injury to the house, or at all interfering with the view from it. This is worthy of note by intending purchasers.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.

Preliminary.
Highly Important Sale of a most valuable Freehold Estate upon the Parramatta River.
MR. JOHN TAYLOR has been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Bowerman, to submit to public competition,
All that valuable estate known as MARION, situate upon the banks of the Parramatta River, immediately opposite the Newington Estate.
A plan of the property, showing the various divisions and sub-divisions decided upon, will be exhibited at the Mart, Parramatta, in a few days, when an advertisement setting forth more particularly all necessary information will be published.

Horses, Horses.
MR. JAMES T. RYAN has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Rose Inn, Penrith, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12 noon,
Seventy head of mares, colts, and fillies, a very superior lot, just arrived from the station, in prime condition, some are fit for draught, others suitable for cavalry chargers, and some beautiful carriage pairs, broken and unbroken.
Terms at sale.

Allotments of Land in Penrith for Unreserved Sale.
MR. JAMES T. RYAN has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Rose Inn, Penrith, on MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock noon,
Two valuable allotments of land in the borough of Penrith, having a frontage to that busy thoroughfare, the Great Western Road, and also to Henry-street, of 66 feet each. They are most eligibly situated either for business premises or private dwellings. This property is daily increasing in value, the line of railway as surveyed adjoins its northern boundary. Persons desirous of a profitable investment cannot do better than avail themselves of this opportunity, as they will be sold cheap. Title, unexceptionable.
Terms at sale.

MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Richard Mawson's, Windsor Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock,
1 first-rate dray and harness
1 first-rate cart and harness, also
A number of useful horses, well adapted for draught and saddle; and a great quantity of household furniture of every description.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

GLENDON ESTATE, River Hunter.
17,065 Acres of Land.
For SALE, on THURSDAY, the 7th of January, 1858, at the Rose Inn, Singleton, by Mr. JEREMIAH LEDSAM, Auctioneer, of Maitland.
Lithographic plans of the Glendon Estate, River Hunter, may be obtained on application at the Australian Trust Company's Office, Sydney; and of Mr. JEREMIAH LEDSAM, Auctioneer and Agent, Fermoy Cottage, West Maitland.

Glendon Estate, River Hunter.
17,065 Acres of Land.
MR. JEREMIAH LEDSAM, of Maitland, has received instructions from Andrew Bonar, Esq., chairman of the Australian Trust Company, Sydney, to expose for sale, at the Rose Inn, Singleton, on THURSDAY, 7th day of January, 1858, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
The residue of the splendid estate of GLENDON, 17,065 acres, in lots, consisting of several homesteads, dairy, and grazing establishments, subdivided with a view to suit all classes of purchasers, viz.,

Lot 1,	comprising	640 acres	good pasture land
2	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
3	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
4	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
5	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
6	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
8	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
9	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
10	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
12-A	ditto	585 ditto	ditto
14	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
15	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
16	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
17	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
18	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
19	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
20	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
21	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
22	ditto	640 ditto	ditto
23	ditto	2500 ditto	ditto
25	ditto	2500 ditto	ditto
		17,065 acres	ditto.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, are all lots as purchased from the Government by the first proprietors of the Glendon Estate; they secure the best watered portion of a sound grazing district, and each would make a capital homestead for men of moderate means—the lands on the creek banks affording, in most instances, sufficient for all the agricultural purposes of a family—while the grazing capabilities are as good as any to be found in the district of the Lower Hunter.
Nos. 23 and 25 are larger blocks of land, which, from their situation, are particularly recommended to the attention of parties requiring good homesteads in the vicinity of Maitland. These lands have the waters of the Glendon running through them, and any one riding from the Paterson by the Tyraman, or Townsend's Gap, must be struck by the fine grazing country the route passes through.
There is abundance of good fencing timber on portions of these lands, as now subdivided.
The land for sale is almost equi-distant from the towns of Maitland, Singleton, and Paterson. The road connecting the two towns last named passes through many of the lots.
The survey of this MAGNIFICENT ESTATE, has been made by G. B. White, Esq. Title, unexceptionable.
TERMS.—25 per cent. cash deposit; residue by bills at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, bearing 8 per cent. interest.
Immediate possession will be given to the purchasers, and a surveyor will be in attendance to point out boundaries to the parties interested.

235 Acres of Splendid Land,
Close to West Maitland, on the banks of the Hunter, being a portion of the Oakhampton Estate.
DODDS and CO. have received instructions from Captain Lethbridge, R.N., to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on TUESDAY, 24th November, 1857, in one lot,
235 acres of splendid land, of the rich alluvial character peculiar to this fertile district, and forming a part of the valuable Oakhampton Estate.
The property now for sale adjoins the Hunter River, is bounded on one side by Mr. Ballard's Homestead, and on the other by Mr. W. Nicholson's Aberglasslyn Estate.
This valuable property is now placed in the market at a time when there is every prospect of remunerative prices being maintained for farm produce for some considerable time. It is a well established fact, from the experience of several years past, that nothing pays a better return for labour and capital than good land. The opportunity now placed before the public is one entitled to the attention of parties looking out for a really good farm.
Terms—One-half cash; balance, by bill at twelve months, with interest at 6 per cent.
A plan may be seen at the Auctioneers' Office.

TUESDAY, 1st December.
A Valuable and Extensive Station on the Murray River, for Unreserved Sale, known as the
BROCKLESBY,
With about 3,500 Head of Cattle.
VAUGHAN and WILD have received instructions for their Mr. Edward Wild to submit for public and unreserved sale, at Bear's Exchange Rooms, Queen-street, Melbourne, on TUESDAY, 1st December, at 2 o'clock,
That extensive and well known station, known as the Brocklesby, on the Murray River, in the Murrumbidgee district, in the colony of New South Wales, containing according to measurement, about 80,000 acres, with a large frontage to the Murray River.
This undeniable grazing country, situated between the Billibong and Murray, consists of open box forest, extensive plains, and large swamps, and is considered (with a small outlay) capable of carrying 5,000 head of cattle.
The above station will be sold, with 3,500 head of cattle guaranteed, and all surplus to be taken at store cattle price.
The cattle that have been bred on the run have been dairied for many years, and are well known as Cropper's Dairy Stock, and the present proprietor has never spared either pains or expense with them.
The improvements on the home station, which are all new and very substantial, consist of a six-roomed cottage, a station store, slabs, grooved and shingled, one of the largest and best stockyards in the district, milking and killing yards, men's huts, kitchen, outhouses, fowl-house, wheat-sheds, cultivation paddocks, two large grass paddocks, one horse paddock, barley paddock, one garden, well stocked with fruit-trees selected from one of the best orchards in Adelaide, and one small flower-garden.
A new and substantial stock-yard upon the back run for winter work.
The dairy establishment, which is about a mile from the home station, consists of a four-roomed cottage, large dairy, 40 x 12, pig-styes, milking yards, calf pen, bails, calf paddock, two vegetable gardens, cultivation and grass paddocks, and wheat-shed.
The above really valuable property is one of the most complete establishments ever brought into this market, and would form a really choice residence, as it is upon the banks of a splendid reach of the Hume, and has many other natural beauties.
The station is entitled to a fourteen years' lease, with right of pre-emption, and second to none in grazing capabilities.
Terms, liberal, to be declared at sale.
For further particulars to VAUGHAN and WILD.

VICTORIA TURF CLUB RACES.

(*From the Argus.*)

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, 12th November.

The attendance on the course yesterday amounted to between four and five thousand. The Grand Stand was well filled, but, as on the preceding day, the ladies did not muster in strength. Notwithstanding the splendid weather, a warm sun, tempered by a cool breeze, and the condition of the turf, which could not have easily been better, the sport was of anything but first-rate quality. The first race was for the

VICTORIA TURF CLUB CUP.

Value 100 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each added. Weights—three years old, 10 st. 7 lbs.; four years old, 11 st. 7 lbs.; five years old, 12 st. 2 lbs.; six and aged, 12 st. 10 lbs. To be ridden by members of the Victoria Turf Club. Distance, three miles.

Mr. Chirnside's Alice Hawthorne, aged, 12 st. 7 lbs. (Mr. John Orr) 1
Smith's bl. g. Bathershins, aged, 12 st. 7 lbs. (Mr. Dunlop) 0

MAIDEN PLATE.

A sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 150 sovereigns added, for horses that have never won an advertised prize. Two years old, a feather; three years old, 8 st. 5 lbs.; four years old, 9 st.; five years old, 9 st. 12 lbs.; six and aged, 10 st. 4 lbs. Distance, 2 miles.

Mr. Orr's g. g. Flatcatcher, 3 years, 8 st 2 lbs. (Carter) 1
Morris's b. g. Yankee, 6 years, 10 st. 1 lb. (Mahon) 2
Chirnside's b. m. Lady of the Lake, three years, 9 st. 9 lbs. (Snell) 3

The following also started:—Mr. Clark's Chronometer, 5 years, 9 st. 9 lbs., (White), Mr. Yeend's Inkermann, 4 years, 9 st., (Jellet), Mr. Simons' Vain Hope, 3 years, 8 st. 2 lbs., (Hutton), Mr. Phillip's Forester, 8 years, 10 st. 1 lbs., (Dobson), Mr. Smith's Martingale, aged, 10 st. 1 lb., (T. Smith), Mr. Wilks' Jericho, 5 years, 9 st. 9 lb., (Hayes), Mr. Abbott's Liberty, 4 years, 8 st. 11 lbs., (Monahan). Carandini was scratched.

SWEEPSTAKES.

A sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, with 100 sovereigns added, for all horses. Weights—three years old, 8 st.; four years old, 9 st.; five years old, 9 st. 12 lb.; six and aged, 10 st. 4 lbs. Distance, three miles.

Mr. Orr's b. g. Tomboy, 10 st. 1 lb. (Holmes) 1
Stephen's g. g. Woodpecker, 10 st. 1 lb. (Hayes) 2
Mr. Watson's b. g. Van Tromp, 10 st. 1 lb. (S. Mahon) also started.

HANDICAP FOR BEATEN HORSES.

A sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each, with 50 sovereigns added, for horses beaten during the meeting. Distance, one mile and a-half.

There were four entries:—

Mr. Yeend's Goldfinder, 9 st. (Jellet) 1
S. D. Clark's Haphazard, 10 st. 1 lb. (Hayes) 2

The others that started were—Mr. Harper's Carlow Lass, 8 st. 2 lbs. (Perkins), declared 5 lbs. over; Mr. G. Watson's Cardigan, 9 st. (Holmes).

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

The steeplechase day brought its usual concourse to the ground, and the sport of yesterday was, upon the whole, decidedly superior to that of Wednesday and Thursday. The start for the steeplechase was delayed by one of the severest storms of dust, wind, and rain that, perhaps, has ever been witnessed on the Melbourne Course, the view being entirely shrouded for some time in one dense cloud, and the Grand Stand filled with as grim looking a set of occupants as can well be imagined. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, men's countenances brightened with the returning sun, and the spirits of all seemed rather more animated than otherwise by the occurrence of the hurricane.

STEEPLECHASE.

A sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 100 sovereigns added, for all horses. Weights—three years old, 9 st. 5 lbs.; four years old, 10 st. 5 lbs.; five years old, 10 st. 13 lbs.; six and aged, 11 st. 6 lbs Over such ground as the stewards may appoint.

Mr. Clarke's b. g. Camel, (Davis) 1
Abbott's b. g. Walkover, (Owner) 2
Jellett's bl. g. Rambler, (Owner) 3

Mr. Hill's br. g. Brummy (Bruce), and Mr. Williams bl. g. Blackboy (S. Gorey), started.

HACK STEEPLECHASE.

A sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each, with 25 sovereigns added. No weight under 8 stone. Post entry. The winner to be sold by auction on the ground, for £50, and any surplus to go to the Race Fund. The course to be such as the stewards may appoint.

Six horses entered for this race—Sultan, Grey Friars, Simple Peter, Isaac, Robin Grey, and Baldie.

FORCED HANDICAP FOR ALL HORSES.

A sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 150 sovereigns added, open to all horses. Two miles.

Mr. Chirnside's g. g. Flatcatcher, 8 st. 2 lbs. (Holmes) 1
Kelly's b. m. Green Linnet, 8 st. 10 lbs. (Hutton) 2

The following also started:—Mr. Green's b. f. Tricolor, 8 st. 6 lbs. (Carter), Mr. B. D. Clarke's Haphazard, 9 st. 7 lbs. (Hayes), and Mr. Stephens' g. g. Woodpecker, 9 st. 3 lbs. (Lang).

Will-o'-the-Wisp, Yankee, Stranger, Union Jack, Tomboy, Alice Hawthorne, Goldfinder, and Bathershins did not start.

HACK RACE.

A sweepstakes of two sovereigns, with 20 sovereigns added. Catch-weights. Distance, two miles. Post entry. The winner to be sold by auction on the ground, for £50, and any surplus to go to the Race Fund.

Thirteen horses entered—War Hawk being the favourite at three to one. He took the lead at starting, but opposite the Stand bolted, and lost about half a mile. Chance ridden by a mere boy, son of the owner, in excellent style, then took the lead and kept it, coming in the winner amidst vociferous cheers from all sides. War Hawk being a good third.

FOURTH DAY.

The sport on Saturday was decidedly better than on either of the previous days. Tomboy, as will be seen, was beaten for the Turf Club Handicap. War Hawk was the winner of two events,—the Garrison Cup and the Selling Stakes. The Handicap steeplechase was won by Peter the Great.

THE TURF CLUB HANDICAP.

Of 200 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns added; no forfeit; open to all horses that are entered for another race or races during the meeting.

Mr. Clark's br. g. Haphazard, aged, 8 st. 11 lbs. (Waldock) 1
Phillips' br. m. Flying Doe, 4 years, 8 st. (Holmes 2
Morris's blk. h. Will-o'-the-Wisp, 5 years, 7 st. 7 lbs. (T. Hutton) 3

THE GARRISON HANDICAP CUP.

A Handicap of 100 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added; no forfeit; open for all horses. Distance, one and a-half mile.

Mr. Powell's by. g. War Hawk, 8 st. (Williams) 1
Smith's blk. g. Bathershins, aged, 9 st. 5 lbs. (J. Smith) ... 2
Clark's g. g. Chronometer, 5 years, 8 st. (Henderson) 3
Morris's by. g. Yankee, 6 years, 8 st. 12 lbs. (Perkins) 4

THE SELLING STAKES.

A purse of 50 sovereigns, given by the stewards, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses. Weight for age. The winner to be sold for £100, and any balance to go to the funds. If entered for £80, allowed 4 lbs.; if for £60, 8 lbs; if for £40, 14 lbs.; if for £30, 18 lbs.

Mr. Powell's War Hawk (Williams) 1
Yeend's Chance 2

THE BOOTHHOLDERS' PURSE.

A Handicap Steeplechase for — sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each, for all horses.

Mr. — Peter the Great (S. Clarke) 1
— Young Jack (S. Garrey) 2

ALLEGED "CARD SHARPING."—It is stated by the *Argus* of Friday last, that, at the Police Court, the previous day, William Nash and Charles Obee were charged with obtaining £409 under false pretences. Mr. Inspector Nicholson, of the detective force, asked for a remand until Monday, in consequence of the absence of the witnesses. Mr. F. Stephen, who appeared for the prisoners, objected to the remand. The Bench said they would hear the initiatory evidence, and Detective Rendall, who swore the information on which the warrant for the apprehension of the prisoners was issued, was called, and stated that on Tuesday evening he was sent for by Mr. M'Candlish, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Disher, and Mr. Cattabeni, who gave him information concerning the prisoners, and handed him a pack of cards used by them in Tattersall's, on the which he told Mr. Nicholson, his superior officer, who authorised him to swear an information against the prisoners, which he did for cheating at cards. Cross-examined: Of his own knowledge witness did not know that the prisoners had obtained any money. Had Mr. Nicholson not been in town, he should have sworn an information against the prisoners without any authority. There was a very large sum of money (about £3000) found on the prisoners. The Bench remanded the prisoners until Monday, but admitted them to bail in two sureties in £200 each.—On Monday the case was resumed. Mr. W. P. Simons, one of the editors of *Bell's Life in Victoria*, sworn: I remember Monday evening, the 9th instant, when I was at Tattersall's Hotel, and saw the prisoners there, and playing at cards—game "Blind Hookey"—and for money. They were playing with others, and both acted as bankers. They won money of me. Nash won money of me. They won of other persons as well. There was nothing the matter with the cards. I bought the cards. I purchased a dozen packs of cards at Sands and Kenny's, and took them to Mr. Dishers. I have not the slightest doubt the cards used there were those I took. The pack now shown are not played with. I left the meeting next morning. A dispute arose upon the game, in consequence of two of the parties having said that Nash had not played fairly. Witness looked at the cards and said, "There's nothing the matter with the cards, I think we've lost our money on the square." The defendants denied the allegation. There was no great disturbance. The cards we played with were perfectly correct. I am quite satisfied the cards produced were not used on the occasion. I remember the Saturday previous, and was present at Tattersall's on that occasion, and saw the defendants. There was card-playing. I think that the cards produced were used on Saturday evening. I see marks on them. The backs of the low cards appear to be scratched with pumice-stone or sand-paper. Others are scratched on the face—as the king, knave, &c. They were playing "Blind Hookey," and were the bankers. I do not know whether they won any money. I do not think that in the ordinary way of dealing the marks could be made any use of. There was no disturbance that evening. Cross-examined by Mr. Stephen: All was fair and above board on Monday evening. On Saturday evening these cards were introduced. They are very unfair. The defendants played with them. I cannot understand how they created any attention. Mr. John M'Candlish sworn: I was at Tattersall's on the evening of the 7th, and saw the defendants there. I, they, and others were playing at "Blind Hookey." I lost a little money. I cannot say whether the cards produced were used that evening. I did not see any marked cards. I gave a pack of marked cards to Detective Rendall. They were given me by Mr. Disher. Mr. William John Disher, licensed victualler, sworn: I remember the 9th instant, and saw the defendants in my house. Mr. Fawcett came and told me that there was a good deal of wrangling in one of my rooms. The defendants were there. I heard some saying there was cheating. Others said there could not be any cheating because the cards were perfectly good. I found the cards produced under the fire-place. I would not swear to them, but they are very like them. The defendants were ordered out by me. I did not hear any one say he had lost money in the presence of the defendants. I believe one of the prisoners was not present at all. I have no idea who put the cards below the fire-place. I do not think that either of the prisoners put them there. There was a third party who is not present. Mr Fawcett, on being called, did not make an appearance. Mr. Thomas Coker sworn: I reside at St. Kilda, and have seen the defendants on Saturday evening at Tattersall's. The defendants were playing with seven or eight men. I was lucky. There was no dispute or disturbance. The defendants won with the rest, as bankers will. They generally have the pull. I cannot identify the cards. On Monday there was card-playing. I won ten pounds. The defendants were there. There was no dispute. People will get rusty when they lose. I have seen Nash lose money at Tattersall's. I do not think the cards could be detected at gas light unless they were aware of it. As each man would deal in turn, I do not see how any one could have the pull. There were twenty people there, and think it quite probable the wrong parties may have been picked upon. Mr. Giovanni Battista Cattabeni, a billiard room keeper, sworn: I was at Tattersall's on Saturday, when I won. I cannot identify the cards. I was there again on Monday evening. Mr. Nash was playing. There was some dispute about squaring up. There was no one charged with cheating on Saturday. Mr. Obee was present on Monday, but was not playing. Mr. Inspector Nicholson said there were two witnesses who were not present. He asked to have another postponement. Mr. Fawcett had given him the cards. The Mayor said that there was no evidence before the Court to criminate the prisoners. They were therefore discharged.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

Neither is it to be passed over in silence, that this dedicating of colleges and societies only to the use of *professory learning*, hath not only been an enemy to the growth of sciences, but hath redounded likewise to the prejudice of States and Governments: for hence it commonly falls out that rulers, when they would make choice of ministers fit for the affairs of State, find about them such a marvellous solitude of able men; *because there is no education collegiate designed to thirend*, where men might give themselves chiefly to histories, modern languages, books and discourses of policy, that so they might come more able and better furnished to service of State.—*Lord Bacon's Advancement of Learning, b.* 1.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—My letter of the 2nd instant was certainly not intended as an attack upon Dr. Woolley or his functions, nor was it written, as he insinuates, "from jealousy, as a local schoolmaster," at the recent establishment of the Sydney Grammar School. That he is altogether wrong in these truly *generous* surmises, my evidence before the Council, urging the value and importance of such an institution will satisfactorily prove, independently of the fact that, *in consequence of my recommendation*, several of my own pupils joined at the commencement, and took their position as "head" scholars.

The Head Master of the King's School, who is M.A. of Oxford, and a gentleman of no mean academic repute, will doubtless sift the matter of examiners The Oxford Calendar, 1856, supports his view of it:—"There must not be two examiners at the same time, from the same College or Hall, in the same school; and no one can continue in office for more than two years, nor be nominated again examiner in the same department till after two years, &c., &c. No person can examine a candidate of the same College or Hall with himself," &c., &c.

Some offence may have been imagined from my stating that the supineness and inaction of the Senate in educational matters, have placed the Principal of the University in the position of an "Aristarchus or the literary autocrat of the country," but ample satisfaction has been taken for this, in the sneer and undignified contumely so manifest in the pompous letter of this gentleman—the affix of the learned and unobtrusive mathematical Professor Pell notwithstanding.

My business, however, is with the Senate as "a body politic and corporate." Its members have been entrusted with the expenditure of a sum not far short of £100,000, in order to provide the youth of the country with superior or modern univerity education.

At the end of *seven* years, all that colonists can show for this large amount of money may be thus stated:—A staff of three professors—two or three subordinate teachers—a fine incommodious building yet only half-finished—and an empty cash-box! The progress of affairs *within* the University itself is doubtless all that can be desired from three such able and zealous men; and this may be fairly reckoned, *in one sense*, as some return for the capital so invested. The curriculum of studies appointed by this Senate, is at the least *ten years behind the age* in which we are living, indeed, law, medicine, moral and political philosophy, and some of the physical sciences have been subjects of University teaching *for more than fifty years*. In New South Wales, however, one of the richest countries in the world, provision has yet to be made for them, as well as modern acquirements, notwithstanding promise after promise, year after year; how true is the sentiment of Young in the case of this University; "all promise is poor dilatory man!" In 1809, Sydney Smith said, "And what ought the term *University* to mean, but *a place where every science is taught which is liberal, and at the same time useful to mankind*," and so say the colonists of New South Wales, in 1857.

The sum already expended is said to be nearly, if not, £100,000, there would be no doubt on the point, but for the absence of any accounts in the University calendar of the year. Why, it may be asked, has this practice of such annual publication of the accounts been discontinued? The "rottenness" of the examination system may, all things considered, become a question, but of the "rottenness" of a financial arrangement that thus shrinks from public observation and scrutiny there can be no question.

This, Sir, is another reason I have for pressing, with due respect, on the attention of the Legislature, as soon as the business of the country will allow, the suggestion submitted for consideration in your journal of the 2nd instant, and here re-published, viz.:—

"That a commission of inquiry, or a committee, be appointed to take into consideration the constitution and endowments of the Sydney University, of the Sydney Grammar School, the King's School at Parramatta, and of all superior schools erected with the aid of the public funds of the colony. That it be a part of the duty of this commission (or committee) to make full inquiry into all matters connected with the course of education in such institutions, and to take evidence thereon, and make such representations as may appear desirable."

One cannot help the soreness or the sensitiveness of any person or persons that may pervert observations, and treat them as grounds for personal quarrel, or that may unduly magnify the importance, or, as they think, perhaps, the sacredness of their functions. It is time that some one came forward to speak out on the affairs of the University of Sydney;—no matter if "a local schoolmaster," he has been for upwards of thirty years a teacher of the youth of the country, and in days not of Academic Halls and State bounty, but of bark huts and skillings, without proper assistance, and when books for elementary learning were not to be bought. In conclusion I have to remark, that the £100,000 already supplied by the colonists, and seven years of time, which, in a nation's affairs is beyond all price, have been spent in little better than trifling with this department of education. Be it known, then, that the education expected from the University is the *education that is suited to the age we live in, and the country we inhabit*. With the circular for teachers in the Oxford calendar, and the possession of common sense, there needs no philosopher to tells us this. When shall the colonists have this education? is the question now proposed by your obedient servant,

W. T. CAPE.

Glenmore Road, November 16th, 1857.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—A petition from the gentlemen engaged in the civil service, praying for an increase upon the present rate of salaries, is now before the Legislative Assembly. It is well known that it is the intention of the Government to endeavour to reduce, as much as possible, the departmental expenditure, and the petitioners may therefore abandon all hope of their prayer being conceded.

Unquestionably, the salaries are not equivalent to the requirement of the times, and I beg to suggest means, which if carried out with energy, cannot but tend to alleviate the present grievance.

From a rough calculation from the Estimates, it appears that upwards of eight hundred persons are employed in the civil service in Sydney, at an annual cost of £198,000—about £220 each, and it cannot be doubted but that this amount must be almost wholly expended in obtaining the necessaries of life. The high rate of house-rent in the city, renders it imperative upon per-ons receiving so small a salary, to seek the suburbs, where all their domestic expenditure is conducted with the resident tradesmen. And when it is considered, that the latter purchase goods from the trade in Sydney, and the trade from the merchant, it is evident that each must get a profit from the other—thus the merchant from the city dealer, the city dealer from the suburban, and the suburban from his customers, who consequently have to bear the burthen of the whole transaction.

To obviate this it is suggested, that the gentlemen engaged in the civil service form an association and board of management, for the purpose of inviting tenders from persons willing to supply *all* articles of consumption, similar to the way in which they are obtained for various Government institutions, and, it is believed, for the military. There are, without doubt, many tradesmen in Sydney who would contract to supply at a low rate, the articles required, with the prospect of having a large proportion of the expenditure of nearly £200,000 concentrated in their places of business.

I cannot see any obstacle to prevent this suggestion from being carried into effect, but it must be prosecuted with energy and unanimity. Before entering into any details, it is desirable that the subject should be put forth as it is, with a view of inviting the attention and opinions of those interested.

As the cost for medical attendance is very great, it is further suggested that by each individual subscribing, say £2 or £3 annually, the association might engage the services of a highly qualified medical man, for a salary of from £1500 to £2000 a year.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

WILONIA.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I am quite aware no apology is necessary for bringing any charitable object under your notice—being ever the foremost in works of the kind. I therefore merely transmit the accompanying slip from the *Observer*, and take the liberty of recommending the subject of it to your powerful advocacy, should you agree with me in believing that our fellow colonists will be glad, if the object is made known to them, to contribute to a fund which is both humane and patriotic in the highest degree.

Your obedient servant,

HUMANITAS.

THE SUFFERERS IN INDIA.

"O men with mothers dear!
O men with sisters and wives!"

The calamity that has fallen upon an immense number of English women and English children in India is appalling, as much for its terrible completeness as for its unparalleled extent and intensity. At this moment thousands of these hapless beings, most of them suddenly struck down in the enjoyment of luxury, are now huddled together in Calcutta, like so many sheep, in the greatest misery. Most of these unhappy ladies have lost all they possessed in the world, as well as lost all that was dear to them in life—their husbands some, their children others—and, to aggravate the wretchedness they feel, grinding want supervenes, levelling all distinction. The community of Calcutta, native and English, have done much for the poor sufferers; but the local treasury would be exhausted in supplying their wants, and private benevolence begins to fail.

Under these circumstances, a subscription has been opened in the city of London, which has been readily met, for the purpose of despatching means to India to relieve the more pressing and immediate necessities of the fugitives from the upper provinces, and to supply such of them as may choose to return to England with the means of so doing in some degree of comfort. A larger sum than that subscribed, however, will be required; and therefore the attention of the public at large is directed to the object in view, to the end that a sufficient sum for the purpose may be raised. When some districts in France were flooded a year ago, thousands of pounds were furnished by England for the relief of those whose property had been swept away in the floods. It surely will never be said, when our own people are suffering in a far distant land a calamity with which that of the French peasant bears no comparison, that they were permitted to perish. Forbid it all that is humane,—all that is patriotic!

To relieve such urgent distress it would be well if every portion of the empire, every town, every district of a town, every parish even in the whole length and breadth of the land, meet together and contributed its quota to swell the fund now on foot for the succour of these unhappy and innocent victims to internecine war, escaped from the barbarities of an unbridled alien soldiery, and a hostile fanatic population, only to fall into the lowest depths of want and woe within the walls of Calcutta. To do this would be to honour the name of England more than to gain a hundred battles.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—You would oblige me much by obtaining the opinion of some of your learned correspondents as to whether a person undergoing the process of vaccination is capable of communicating the disease.

Yours, &c.,

AN ENQUIRER.

November 14th.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I have had my attention drawn to two articles in your valuable paper of 29th April and 1st May last, on the subject of "the Bank Returns" of your colony. I have a great respect for the writer, who, I believe to be an old and esteemed friend; but as he has been labouring for years under some extraordinary hallucination as regards the amount of coin your Banks should hold, I beg to submit the following facts for his consideration, and for the information of your readers generally.

You say, "the aggregate liabilities of the Bank to the public, and to their customers, were as under,

1857.	Notes.	Deposits.	Together.
March.	£1,383,500	£5,396,300	£6,779,800

The question now demanding some attention is, to what extent are the Banks prepared to meet these liabilities, supposing they are called upon to cash the whole of their notes, and refund the whole of their deposits on demand? The plain answer is, they could not meet such a call. . . . . The experience of the banking world has pretty clearly shown, that if under ordinary circumstances, banks of issue and deposit keep in hand as much coin of the realm, as amounts to not less than one-third of their prompt liabilities, their position, other things being right, ought not to be regarded as insecure," and you then proceed to try the returns of your various banks on this principle.

Now, I shall be glad to know in what manner you have arrived at the conclusion, that this is the experience of the banking world, for curiously enough, the actual facts are dead against you. We will take the last weekly return of the Bank of England, and there we find.

1857.	Liabilities.		Assets.	
August 19.	Circulation	£20,106,234	Securities	£28,327,317
	Deposits	16,131,660	Bullion	11,500,587
		£36,242,894		£39,827,904

The Bank of England is not only the Government bank of this country, pledged by its charter to advance money when required on Consols, Exchequer Bills, and Bonds, but it is also the bank of all the banks of the United Kingdom, and may, therefore, be required to keep a large proportion of its liabilities in coin or bullion. But, if the Bank of England fails to come up to your mark, what will you say to all the private and joint stock banks throughout the kingdom?

The following is the state of the Scotch and Irish banks, for the month ending 1st August last, taken from official documents.

Circulation of notes for the month ending 1st August, 1857.

Scotland	£3,991,477	
Ireland	6,435,705	
		£10,426,182

Gold and silver held at same period.

Scotch Banks	£1,595,606	
Irish Banks	2,261,171	
		£3,859,777

We find by this statement that the Scotch and Irish Banks only hold £3,859,777 in coin, as against their circulation of £10,426,182, so that, as you say, if they were to be called upon to pay their circulation and deposits, they would simply be unable. But does any one think the worse of them for that? The Scotch banks are supposed to have £50,000,000, say fifty millions of deposits, and so far from being able to pay one shilling according to your view, their coin would not pay one-third of their circulation.

It is not enough for you that, with your population of 700,000 souls in Victoria and New South Wales, your banks hold considerably more coin than is held by all the banks in Ireland and Scotland.

We will now take three of the London banks, and in order that there may not be any mistake, I give you their own figures as at the 30th June last.

	Capital.	Deposits, 30th June, 1857.
London and Westminster Bank	£1,000,000	£13,912,058
London Joint Stock Bank ..	600,000	10,898,830
Union Bank of London ...	600,000	10,874,640
		35,486,238

and I can assure you as a fact, that these three Banks would regard it as a waste of their money if they ever kept amongst them more coin or bullion than was sufficient for their customers' daily wants, and which never would exceed £100,000 in sovereigns, half-sovereigns, and silver.

Have you ever considered to what your argument would lead? Why if the Banks of this kingdom required to keep one-third of their liabilities in coin and bullion, the whole of the coin and bullion held by the Banks of France, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburgh would not be enough for us.

Your analysis of the Bank returns is very interesting, but when you undertake to instruct the public you should take care that you do not unintentionally mislead. The two banks singled out by you as falling short of the requisite amount of coin are in my opinion the most entitled to confidence, as they have undoubtedly afforded the public most accommodation. Your strictures can have no other effect than to restrict the healthy action of the bank, and thus bring about a scarcity of money where none ought to exist.

I have thus shown that you are totally wrong in your premises in requiring the banks to keep so much coin under any circumstances, but in a country like yours, with gold as a product, and a mint to coin it into a legal tender, you might with safety dispense even with the proportion required in other countries.

I believe your banks to be as well managed and business generally to be conducted on as sound a principle, as in any part of the world. It would therefore be more to your credit if you were to foster and encourage your native institutions than by fixing a false standard, do all within your power to bring them into discredit.

I observe that you do not take into your account the Government Debentures held by your various banks. As a good colonist you should teach your public to rely on them in the same manner as the people of this country regard our Consols and Exchequer bonds. I am, &c.,

AN AUSTRALIAN COLONIST OF 25 YEARS STANDING.

London, 11th September, 1857.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

THE WOOL MARKET has not been much affected by the English news, the rates that have been ruling for some time past have been in anticipation of the report now to hand, and it is difficult to give an opinion how the purchases now made will come out, because they cannot arrive before the May sales.

At the sale to day there is no advance to note, but an evident disposition to purchase at current rates, thereby causing the market to exhibit more firmness.

TALLOW remains unaltered in value, there are enquiries for shipping parcels, but large orders cannot be executed as there are no lots offering. The town trade have purchased for immediate wants about the same rates as those ruling for some weeks.

SHEEP-SKINS.—The supply has been good, and the quantity of the whole above an average, and full rates have been obtained.

HIDES—1343 passed the hammer at to-day's sale, but being mostly inferior, dried, and station qualities, the market does not show any advance, but there is more inclination to purchase.

[Freights] to London—
Wool, ½d to 1d per lb.
Hides, 30s to 35s per ton
Tallow, 45s to 50s per ton
Oil, 60s to 70s per tun
Gold, ¼ per cent. by sailing vessels, ⅜ ditto by steamer.
Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 2 per cent. premium at 60 days' sight.
Private bills (with produce hypothecated), 1 per cent. premium 60 days' sight, if drawn against tallow, wool, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	1	10	to	2	1
Fair to good	1	9		1	11
Low to middling	1	6		1	9
Grease	0	9		1	2½
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0	10		1	4
Handwashed	1	4½		1	10½
Scoured	1	11		2	6

TALLOW.							
Beef	£47	10	0	to	£49	10	0
Mutton	49	0	0		54	0	0
Station tallow	45	0	0		54	10	0
Hides, each	0	11	6		1	5	0
Sheepskins, per lb.	0	0	7		0	1	0

MORT and Co., brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, 19th November.

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, THURSDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.—Tare actual; draft 1lb. per cwt., and no other allowance.—Wool: Skin, H, 1 at 21½d; locks, M, 2 at 9¼d; scoured, TH in diamond, 2 at 33d; handwashed, B, 5 at 16½d; scoured, C, 10 at 26½d; ditto, 5 at 27d, 6 at 26d; grease, H, 10 at 15d; handwashed, LG, 18 at 19d; fleece, Heart, 11 at 23d; scoured, 13eld, 7 at 25½d; fleece, JMP, 10 at 25d; ditto, FC, 10 at 25½d; —, H, 1 at 15d; fleece, WB, 1 at 24½d; mixed, FC, 1 at 15½d; skin, S&M, 2 at 21½d; mixed, DMJ, 2 at 13½d; —, JF, 3 at 20½d; 1 at 9½d. Sheepskins: Lot at 10½d, lot at 13d, lot at 11d, lot 12½d, lot at 10d, 3 bales at 10¾d, lot at 12½d, lot at 10½d, lot at 11½d, lot at 10½d, lot at 13d, 9 bales at 12½d, 1 bale 1s 4d, 1 ditto 12½d, lot at 24d, lot at 11¼d, 1 bundle at 13d, lot at 9½d, lot at 12d. Tallow: 9 casks at 49s 3d, 2 ditto at 49s, 2 ditto at 48s 6d, 4 ditto at 48s 3d, 4 ditto at 47s 6d, 1 ditto at 42s, 5 ditto at 50s, 1 ditto at 47s 3d, 4 ditto £49 12s 6d, 3 ditto at 49s 6d, 6 ditto at 48s 3d, 6 ditto at 45s 9d, 2 ditto at 45s 3d, 2 ditto at 46s 6d, 4 ditto at 46s 9d, 2 at 44s, 1 ditto 48s 6d, 1 cask 47s 6d. Hides: 6 at 17s 3d, 53 at 20s 3d, 19 at 17s 6d, 61 at 17s, 3 at 15s 6d, 20 at 13s 3d, 8 at 17s 6d, 41 at 22s, 26 at 21s 9d, 4 at 18s, 5 at 21s, 41 at 17s 6d, 29 at 22s, 28 at 21s, 38 at 20s 9d, 14 at 14s 9d, 12 at 16s 3d, 245 at 22s, 17 at 11s 3d, 12 at 11s 9d, 3 skins at 5s, 49 hides at 19s 6d, 50 at 18s 9d, 36 at 20s 9d, 30 at 20s 6d, 3 at 18s 3d, 20 at 18s 3d, 33 at 19s 9d, 110 at 20s, 37 at 20s 3d, 12 at 19s 9d, 37 at 18s, 7 at 17s, 20 at 15s 9d, 27 at 22s 6d, 30 at 20s 3d, 43 at 18s 6d, 9 at 18s. Calfskins: 5 at 3s, 16 at 2s, 10 at 2s 6d, lot at 2s 6d. Shank Bones: lot at 8s 6d. Horns: lot at 41s 9d, 4 bags ditto at 42s 3d, lot at 40s 9d. Bacon and hams: 6d to 9½d.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

MESSRS. Bowden and Threlkeld sold to-day by auction, 160 shares in the Sydney Insurance Company, at 30s. per share, with dividend that has been just declared.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The late news from England caused the bidding for wool to be more spirited and prices were decidedly firmer than last week. The following were the rates obtained:—Scoured, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 8d.; fleece, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d; handwashed, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d.; mixed, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 8¾d.; sheepskins were in good request, and about 5471 were sold at from 9½d. to 1½d. per lb.

TALLOW.—There is no alteration to notice, the quantity, 59 casks, brought forward for sale was small, and the prices obtained were, from £44 to £49 10s. per ton.

HIDES.—A large quantity were offered to-day. They consisted principally of light and inferior hides, and the rates ruled from 14s. 9d. to 22s. each.

The Melbourne people again had the opportunity of replying to the September mail. The Columbian and the City of Sydney, both arrived in Hobson's Bay on Saturday morning, and the latter steamer was detained until daylight of Tuesday—giving two clear days for answering correspondence.

The following is Messrs. Clough's Weekly Circular, Melbourne, for the 10th instant:—

WOOL.—There has been this week two public sales, when according to catalogues, nearly 1300 bales were brought forward, a copy of which we give annexed. Both sales were very well attended, indeed we do not remember having seen so large a number of buyers at any sale before as were assembled at our warehouse on Thursday afternoon; notwithstanding this, there was very little disposition evinced to operate, and a large quantity of wool was passed or withdrawn. The English mail being hourly expected, no doubt had some influence on the market, buyers not being anxious to purchase at the present extreme prices, without the fullest and most recent information from home. We think it probable that for some time there will be a dullness, and we doubt whether some of the lots on which high limits were placed and withdrawn, or passed in consequence, will again obtain the prices offered, as after the departure of the clipper ships now on the berth there will be no opportunity of shipping for the February sales.

TALLOW.—We have still enquiry for good mutton, and could place good shipping-parcels at £51 per ton. We offered a lot of 80 casks beef on Thursday, but found no buyers.

HIDES.—We sold a parcel of 2000 at 5d per lb., and 100 at 4½d.

STATIONS.—We have a splendid property in the Western district for private sale, as also some other stations, as per advertisements annexed.

In the *Times*, of September, the following important announcement appears:—

BOOK POST TO THE COLONIES.—On the 1st of October next, and thenceforward, printed or lithographed letters may be sent, like other printed matter, under the regulations of the colonial book post. At the same period an alteration will take place in the scale of weight under which book packets sent to the colonies have hitherto been charged. When a book packet does not exceed in weight 4oz. it will be chargeable with one-half only of the present rate of postage, and when the weight of a book packet exceeds 1lb. the charge will increase by steps of ½lb. instead of by steps of 1lb., as at present. The colonial book post has now been extended to the whole of the British colonies and possessions, and the following table shows the mode by which book packets may be forwarded to each colony, and the rates of postage to which such book packets will in future be liable:—

Name of British Colonies and Possessions.	Mode of forwarding.	Rates of Postage. For a packet not exceeding 4oz.	Above 4oz., and not exceeding ½lb.	Above ½lb., and not exceeding 1lb.	Above 1lb., and not exceeding 1½lb.	Above 1½lb., and not exceeding 2lb.	
		d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
British W. Indies	By packet	3	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	And so on increasing by 6d. for each additional ½lb. or fraction of ½lb.
Turks Islands	„						
Honduras	„						
Bermuda	„						
Canada	„						
Nova Scotia	„						
New Brunswick	„						
Prince Edward Island	„						
Newfoundland	„						
Malta	„						
Gibraltar	„						
Ionian Islands	By private ship.						
Sierra Leone	By packet						
Gambia	„						
Gold Coast	„						
St. Helena	By packet or by private ship.						
Ascension							
Cape Town							
Natal							
Heligoland	By private ship.						
Labuan	„						
Vancouver's Isld.	„						
Falkland Islands	By packet						
Ceylon	By packet	4	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	And so on increasing by 8d. for each additional ½lb. or fraction of ½lb.
East Indies	„						
Hongkong	„						
Mauritius	„						
New Zealand	„						
New South Wales	„						
South Australia	„						
Tasmania	„						
Victoria	„						
Western Australia	„						

No book packet must exceed 2ft. in length, width, or depth; and book packets sent to the East Indies or to New South Wales must not exceed 3lb. in weight.

The following extract is from Messrs. W. W. Stables and Co.'s September Circular:—

Though the amount of exports for the month of August shows an increase over that of July, this increase is more apparent than real; that is to say, if from our column of total values all amounts were to be subtracted which do not in any way represent mercantile investments, we believe we should have to report a decrease, especially as regards the port of Melbourne. The very large amounts of railway materials which have been shipped during the month, along with other things, such as horses and prize bulls, valued at an extraordinary figure, have tended to swell the apparent value of cargo carried, while these articles do not in any way affect the commercial interests as having any influence upon the markets. The total amounts for the past month are £997,094, against £908,245 (inclusive of late entries), showing an increase of £88,849. The various items of the cargo of the Avondale, from Leith, which were given at the foot of the fourth page last month, have been duly added to the column of previous exports, along with the late entries.

Melbourne and Geelong.—To these ports we have 29 vessels for August, against 24 in July, viz., 17 from London, 8 from Liverpool, 3 from Glasgow, and 1 from Dundee. The total values are £631,292, against £591,149 for July,—showing an increase of £3[?],143. The exports of drapery goods continue much heavier than we anticipated. Apparel and wrought leather are lighter than last month. The amounts of stationery in the Anglesey and the Ebba Brahe are particularly large, and ought probably to have been otherwise divided; but as the entries in question combined paper, printed books, account books, and stationery, in one value, we had no means of separating them, and could not place them otherwise. The columns of oats is remarkably heavy. Those per Alexander are an original cargo from Odessa. The Rialto took from here only 150 tons railway iron, and has gone to Bordeaux for the remainder of her cargo. The column of oilmen's stores is also heavy: a great part of it consists of sardines, of which there were 75 cases per Coleroon, 298 per Louisa Hatch, 242 per Ardmillan, 789 per Brewster, 377 per Neptune's Favorite, and 110 per Medway. Candles have been shipped very heavily; also currants to an extreme degree. Brandy, rum, geneva, and British spirits are largely in excess of last month. Beer, both in bulk and glass, are likewise in excess.

Sydney.—The total values for August are again below those of the previous month, and would be still more so if the large amount for railway materials were subtracted. The amount for August is £234,701, against £241,904 in July—showing a decrease of £7203. Shipments of cheese, oats, butter, bacon and hams, oilmen's stores, and currants have been made in large quantities. Brandy is rather, and rum very much, in excess of last month. British spirits have also gone freely, while both red and white wines show nearly our previous quotations.

Adelaide.—To this port there has been a fair amount of shipments, which are mostly on an average scale, while it seems to have escaped tolerably easily in the prevailing article of currants. The total values for the month are £57,178, against £63,397 in July—showing a decrease of £6222.

Hobart Town and Launceston.—To the former we have three, and to the latter port two ships. We can make no comparison with the exports of the previous month, as not a single ship cleared from London for these ports during the whole of July.

The passenger list for August, from Liverpool, is considerably below that of the previous month, showing only 2024 steerage passengers. There were 642 passengers per Morning Light, 139 per Athenais, 444 per Shalimar, 313 per Carrier Dove, 443 per Ebba Brahe, 402 per Guy Mannering, 357 per D. G. Fleming, and 217 per John Barbour,—making a total of 3024, all for Melbourne.

Capitalists will find matter for profitable reflection by consulting, with care, the English Share List of the present day, in its quotations of Banking Companies. It gives an instructive illustration as to the extent to which caprice prevails over reason, in the investments of the public. On this topic the *Times* of 4th September remarks:—

About eighteen months ago everything was neglected for new banks. They were the fashion, and the people of the City are just as wild in such cases as the classes they affect to despise when the same impulse takes any other than a sordid direction. Although the future prospects of each undertaking were entirely hypothetical, a large premium was instantly quoted, and it is difficult to conjecture how far the mania would have gone if those whose unpopular business it is to weigh passing events and to look to future consequences had encouraged instead of checking it. In a very little while, but not until a large number of people had committed themselves, the rage died away. There was then as great a rush to get back deposits as there had originally been to pay them. A considerable number of the projects were wound up with more or less loss, and the majority of those that remained went to a heavy discount, which in several of the most prominent instances has continued to increase. But in some of these cases the year that has intervened has furnished all the experience that could have been hoped, and by comparing results with anticipations we are brought to a humiliating conception of the total absence of any guiding principle in the various transactions that regulate the course of prices on the Stock Exchange. The Bank of Egypt was one of the first of the new concerns, and while it was still uncertain who would be its manager, or whether it would be able to acquire a position against the hostility of foreign vested interests, its shares were eagerly sought at a price which would now be equal to about 20 per cent. premium on the amount paid up. In the first year of its existence, according to the report presented, it has made about 8 per cent. and incurred but one bad debt of £860, which has been wholly written off, but of which half is expected to be recovered, while at the same time the directors pledge themselves to a continuance of rigid caution. These shares, however, are now at a discount equal to 19 per cent.—that is to say, about 39 per cent. below the point at which they stood before anything had been done. The next concern started was the Ottoman Bank. This also went to something like 20 per cent. premium before it was organized, and now, after having in the course of a year realised a profit of about 17 per cent. on its paid-up capital, it stands at a discount equivalent to nearly 7 per cent. It is not for any one to volunteer an opinion as to which estimate of the value of the undertakings should be regarded as the correct one—whether they are worth an enormous premium, or are fitly sold at a heavy discount. The only certain point is, that at one period or the other the public must have suffered themselves to fall into a ridiculous delusion. Nothing new seems to have transpired with respect to the risks to be guarded against, and there has been no change in the character of the Boards of Direction. If, under these circumstances, neither 8 nor 17 per cent. profit, assuming it to have been honestly earned, realises their aspirations, the question is—what did they expect? With regard to the various new joint-stock banks and discount companies formed in London about the same date there has also been inconsistency. High premiums have been followed by ruinous discounts, not apparently from actual losses sustained, but from the discovery of the truth of the warning given at the time, that there would be some difficulty in finding business for this sudden accession of establishments after a period of 16 years, during which it had been impossible to induce our capitalists to countenance even a single accession to the number. In these instances, however, there have been accidental occurrences, such as the crash of the Royal British and London and Eastern Banks, that might partially explain a change of tone. On the other hand, the condition of the money market and the stock of bullion in the Bank have improved. The great lesson to be drawn from the whole history is, that Stock Exchange impulses are simply such as arise from imitation, every man wishing to buy or sell the same thing at once; that the inherent advantages or drawbacks of the investment exercise a very slight influence on such occasions; and that stupid people who have no capital to risk should never suffer themselves to be drawn into a movement of the kind, since it is their invariable fate to be caught by the reaction.

THE REPORTER'S LAMENT.—What are reporters going to do? What is this city coming to? Not an item worth inditing—Not a circumstance worth writing; Not a drunkard, not a rowdy. Not a soul with too much toddy; not a gambler, not a thief. A stupid dulness past belief, Reigns over all this moral city, And helps me to compose my ditty. A fight, a jolly spree, a row, Would help us mightily just now; A runaway or two 'a man found drowned'—An earthquake roaring under ground; A raging fire, perhaps a murder, Exciting curiosity, but no one's wonder. Any or all these would lend a zest, And perhaps satisfy the great request For mental food of an exciting kind, Such as San Franciscans seem inclined To feed upon, and compel us to dish up With spicy dressings, condiments and catsup. But when they fail, alas! 'tis said The reporter wears an empty head, And then again they say our police Catch neither principal nor accomplice, But lounge along from street to street, Dressed up as fine as dandies, neat. Was ever known so dull a time? No, sir-ree; no, ne'er a time.—*San Francisco Herald.*

SIMLA, THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—A suggestion, which originated with Metcalfe, if not some earlier statesman, has been revived by the *Morning Post*; it is the transfer of the Indian Government to a more central position, where it can be surrounded by a strong force of British residents; and Simla is indicated as the site. Unquestionably Calcutta is a bad site in many respects, and there are valid reasons why the supreme government should be guarded against surprise by the natural defence of a resident British population. Probably, whatever may be the particular course adopted, either in prosecuting the present military campaign, or in the more arduous work of reorganization and improvement, the materials for colonising some central spot will be conveyed to India. The immense British force which is now sent out will be accompanied by a strong body of officers; the improvements to be anticipated in India will offer means for employment after the war has passed away; the whole work of reorganization will call from England civilians as well as military men; and every form of development will invite capital and residence. If the site of the central government be conveniently chosen with reference to the tendencies of this reaction, the materials for the colony will be at hand, and they will mutually concentrate themselves.—*Spectator.*

SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED UP TO THIS DATE.

TEA, coffee, sugar, molasses, chicory, wine and beer, are sold duty paid.
SPIRITS, tobacco, cigars, and snuff, are quoted in bond.
IMPORTS are usually sold at credits averaging four months.
EXPORTS for net cash.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
TEA AND COFFEE.							
Fine Congou tea, ⅌ chest	£3	15	0	to	0	0	0
Ditto, ⅌ ten catty box	1	12	6	......	1	15	0
Fine Hysonskin, ⅌ chest	5	0	0	......	6	6	0
Ditto, ⅌ ten catty box	1	2	6	......	1	4	0
Manila coffee, ⅌ lb. (in bond)	0	0	5½	......	0	0	0
Java ditto	0	0	9				
Plantation Ceylon, in bond	0	0	8½	......	0	0	9
DRIED FRUITS, ETC.							
Currants, ⅌ lb.	0	0	7½	......	0	0	8
Raisins, Muscatels, ditto .... (saleable)	0	1	0	......	0	1	3
Ditto, Eleme &c., ditto .... (ditto)	0	0	9	......	0	0	10
Figs, ditto	0	0	8	......	0	0	9
Apples, ditto	0	0	0	......	0	0	8
Jordan almonds, ditto	0	1	8	......	0	2	4
Valencia, ditto	0	1	0	......	0	0	0
Soft shell, ditto	0	0	10	......	0	0	0
Barcelona nuts, ditto	0	0	4½	......	0	0	5
Walnuts, ditto	0	0	5	......	0	0	0
PROVISIONS.							
Irish butter, ⅌ lb. (unsaleable)	0	1	0	......	0	1	1
English cheese, ditto	0	1	1	......	0	1	2
York hams, ditto	0	1	1	......	0	1	3
English bacon, ditto	0	0	9	......	0	1	0
N.S.W. beef, ⅌ tierce	4	0	0	......	5	0	0
Irish pork, ⅌ barrel	4	10	0	......	5	10	0
SUGAR.							
Manila, Zebu, ⅌ ton	45	0	0	......	46	0	0
Taal	45	0	0	......	46	0	0
Pampanga	48	0	0	......	50	0	0
Clayed	50	3	0	......	0	0	0
Crystalised	56	0	0	......	0	0	0
Mauritius—Brown	54	0	0	......	0	0	0
Bright yellow grainy	54	0	0	......	58	0	0
Molasses	12	0	0	......	16	0	0
Sugarhouse treacle	30	0	0	......	0	0	0
No. 1 pieces	57	0	0	......	58	0	0
Crystalized	68	0	0	......	0	0	0
Snowdrops	70	0	0	......	0	0	0
Crushed	70	0	0	......	0	0	0
Refined loaves	75	0	0	......	0	0	0
OILMEN'S STORES.							
Belmont sperm candles, ⅌ lb (unsaleable)	0	1	2	......	0	1	2½
Pickles, pints, (Feast's saleable, other brands not wanted,) ⅌ dozen	0	7	0	......	0	8	0
Ditto, quarts, ⅌ dozen	0	10	0	......	0	11	0
Bottled fruits, ditto	0	12	0	......	0	15	6
Jams and jellies, ⅌ lb.	0	1	2	......	0	1	3
Mustard, ½lb. ⅌ dozen	0	7	6	......	0	8	6
Ditto, 1lb. ditto	0	11	6	......	0	13	6
Olive oil, pints ditto	0	12	0	......	0	13	0
Champion's Vinegar, No. 24, ⅌ gallon	0	2	3	......	0	2	4
Black shot pepper, ⅌ lb.	0	0	6	......	0	0	7
Jamaica ginger, ditto	0	0	10	......	0	1	0
East India ginger, ditto	0	0	5	......	0	0	6
Pimento, ditto	0	0	9	......	0	0	0
Thumbblue, No. 1 ⅌ lb.	0	0	10	......	0	0	11
Starch, No. 1, ditto (Colman's)	0	0	6	......	0	0	6½
Orlando Jones' patent starch, ditto	0	0	5	......	0	0	0
Soda, ⅌ cwt.	0	16	0	......	1	10	0
Liverpool soap, ditto	Unsaleable.						
Stockholm pitch, ⅌ barrel	1	2	6	......	1	5	0
Ditto tar, ⅌ barrel	1	0	0	......	1	5	0
Resin, ditto	0	15	0	......	1	0	0
Gunpowder, blasting, ⅌ lb.	0	0	6	......	0	0	7
Linseed, in drums, ⅌ gallon	0	4	0	......	0	5	0
Turpentine, ditto	0	4	0	......	0	5	0
FISH.							
Red herrings, ⅌ barrel	None.						
Ditto, ⅌ 1 dozen tins	0	3	6	......	0	4	0
White ditto, ⅌ half-barrel	Wanted.						
Dried ling and cod, ⅌ lb	0	0	4½	......	0	0	6
Fresh salmon, in tins, ⅌ lb	0	0	0	......	0	1	6
Salted ditto, in barrels, ⅌ lb	None.						
Sardines, ⅌ dozen half-boxes	0	12	0	......	0	0	0
Ditto ditto, ¼ ditto	0	7	6	......	0	7	9
BEER, ETC.							
Burton ale, ⅌ hogshead	8	5	0	......	8	10	0
Ditto, second brands, ⅌ hogshead	7	0	0	......	7	10	0
Bottled ale, ⅌ dozen	0	9	0	......	0	11	0
Ditto, second brands, ⅌ dozen	0	8	0	......	0	9	0
London porter, ⅌ hogshead	6	10	0	......	7	0	0
Ditto, second brands, ⅌ hogshead	5	10	0	......	6	10	0
Bottled ditto, ⅌ dozen	0	9	6	......	0	10	0
Ditto, second brands, ditto	0	8	0	......	0	8	6
Ditto cider, Marsetti's, ⅌ dozen	0	10	0	......	0	12	0
Kent and Sussex hops, ⅌ lb	0	0	9	......	0	0	10
WINE.							
Fine port, ⅌ gallon	0	11	0	......	0	15	0
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0	5	0	......	0	8	0
London bottled ditto, ⅌ dozen	2	8	0	......	2	11	0
Fine sherry, ⅌ gallon	0	10	0	......	1	0	0
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0	5	0	......	0	8	0
London bottled ditto, ⅌ dozen	1	5	0	......	1	10	0
Champagne, ⅌ dozen	1	8	0	......	3	0	0
Claret, ⅌ dozen	0	17	0	......	1	10	0
(COLONIAL.)							
Wine, ⅌ gallon	0	6	0	......	0	10	0
Ditto, J. & W. Macarthur's (Muscat), ⅌ gallon, in wood	0	14	0	......	0	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto, ⅌ dozen	2	5	0	......	0	0	0
Red, ⅌ gallon, in wood	0	7	0	......	0	0	0
Ditto, ⅌ dozen	1	4	0	......	0	0	0
White, ⅌ gallon, in wood	0	6	0	......	0	0	0
Ditto, ⅌ dozen	1	2	0	......	0	0	0
SPIRITS.							
W.I. rum, 10 o.p., ⅌ gallon	0	4	6	......	0	5	0
Ditto, 30 ditto	0	5	0	......	0	6	0
E.I. ditto, o.p.	0	3	0	......	0	3	6
Colonial ditto, 25 ditto (duty paid)	0	14	3	......	0	14	6
Ditto white spirit, 50 ditto (ditto)	0	16	0	......	0	16	6
Martell's brandy, ditto	0	17	0	......	0	17	6
Hennessy's ditto	0	16	0	......	0	17	0
Ordinary, ditto	0	12	0	......	0	14	0
Case ditto, each 1 dozen	1	5	0	......	1	10	0
Gin, ⅌ gallon	0	3	0	......	0	3	6
Geneva, D.P., ⅌ 4 gallon case	0	18	0	......	0	19	0
Whisky, ⅌ gallon	0	5	0	......	0	6	0
TOBACCO, ETC.							
Barrett's half-tierces, ⅌ lb.	0	1	6	......	0	1	8
Other brands, ditto	0	1	4	......	0	0	0
Cavendish, ditto	0	1	3	......	0	1	4
Pipes, (clay) ⅌ gross	0	1	6	......	0	2	0
Manila cigars, No. 2, ⅌ 1000	2	10	0	......	2	12	6
Ditto „ 3, ditto ... (unsaleable)	1	10	0	......	1	15	0
GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.							
Wheat, ⅌ bushel	0	9	0	......	0	10	0
Oats, ditto	0	7	0	......	0	8	0
Barley, ditto	0	5	0	......	0	6	0
Maize, ditto	0	5	0	......	0	6	0
Split peas, ditto (unsaleable)	0	12	0	......	0	15	0
Pearl barley, ⅌ cwt (ditto)	1	7	0	......	0	0	0
Java Rice, ⅌ ton (none)	15	0	0	......	0	0	0
Patna ditto, ⅌ bag	1	10	0	......	0	0	0
W.I. arrowroot, ⅌ lb.	0	1	0	......	0	1	3
E.I. ditto, ditto	0	0	8	......	0	0	0
Sago, ditto	0	0	4½	......	0	0	0
Scotch oatmeal, ⅌ cwt.	0	17	6	......	1	0	0
Sydney fine flour, ⅌ ton (2000 lb.)	23	0	0	......	25	0	0
Ditto seconds ditto, ditto	21	0	0	......	23	0	0
Gallego ditto, ⅌ barrel	2	10	0	......	0	0	0
Ditto bran, ⅌ bushel	0	1	6	......	0	2	0
SALT.							
Liverpool, ⅌ ton	4	5	0	......	4	7	6
Dairy, ditto	4	10	0	......	5	0	0
Rock, ditto	3	10	0	......	5	0	0
Jars, ⅌ dozen (scarce)	0	7	6	......	0	8	0
DRUGS, ETC.							
Tartaric acid, ⅌ lb (no demand)	0	1	4	......	0	1	6
Sulphuric ditto	0	0	3	......	0	0	5
Bi-carbonate soda, ⅌ cwt.	0	16	0	......	0	18	0
Cream tartar, ⅌ lb.	0	1	2	......	0	1	3
Liquorice, ditto	0	1	0	......	0	1	3
Saltpetre, English	0	0	5	......	0	0	7
Soda ash, ⅌ ton	15	0	0	......	18	0	0
Castor oil, in bulk, ⅌ lb	0	0	8	......	0	1	0
Ditto, in half-pints, ⅌ dozen	0	7	6	......	0	8	0
CORDAGE.							
Coir, in sizes, ⅌ ton	45	0	0	......	47	10	0
English, ditto	60	0	0	......	65	0	0
Manila, ditto	60	0	0	......	65	0	0
Woollashing, ditto	50	0	0	......	60	0	0
Seaming twine, ⅌ lb.	0	1	0	......	0	1	6
CANVAS, ETC.							
Best Navy, No. 1 to 6, yards	0	0	10	......	0	1	0
Three-bushel bags, 3lb, ⅌ dozen	0	16	0	......	0	18	0
Gunny, ditto	0	6	0	......	0	7	0
Woolpacks, 10lb, each	0	4	0	......	0	4	6
Woolbagging, ⅌ yard	0	0	6	......	0	0	7
METALS.							
Scotch pig iron, Nos. 1, 2, ⅌ ton	5	0	0	......	6	0	0
Iron bars, in sizes, ⅌ ton	12	0	0	......	13	0	0
Ditto plates, ⅌ ton	16	0	0	......	18	0	0
Ditto sheets, ditto	21	0	0	......	30	0	0
Ditto hoops, ditto	16	0	0	......	18	0	0
Ditto galvanized, ditto	32	0	0	......	35	0	0
Copper sheathing plates, ⅌ lb.	0	1	6	......	0	1	7
Sheathing metal, ⅌ lb.	0	1	4	......	0	1	5
Lead pipe, ⅌ ton	32	0	0	......	34	0	0
Sheet lead, ditto	28	0	0	......	32	0	0
Ditto zinc, ditto	40	0	0	......	45	0	0
Block tin, ⅌ lb.	0	1	4	......	0	1	6
Plates charcoal, assorted, box	2	10	0	......	2	15	0
BUILDING MATERIALS.							
Bricks, 9 x 3 x 4½, ⅌ 1000	3	10	0	......	4	0	0
Ladies' slates	7	0	0	......	8	0	0
Countess ditto 20 x 10	10	0	0	......	11	0	0
Duchess ditto	14	0	0	......	15	0	0
Deals, Baltic, 9 x 3, ⅌ foot run	0	0	5	......	0	0	7
Boards, ⅌ foot sup.	0	0	3	......	0	0	4
Hardwood, ⅌ 100 feet sup	1	5	0	......	1	10	0
Cement, ⅌ barrel	0	12	6	......	1	0	0
Window glass, ⅌ 100 feet	0	15	0	......	1	0	0

TABLE OF CUSTOMS' DUTIES

Payable on the following articles imported into Sydney, from all countries and under any flag.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Tea, ⅌ lb.	0	3	Whisky and rum, ditto	7	0
Coffee, ⅌ lb.	0	2	Liqueurs, cordials, & brandied fruits, ditto	10	0
Sugar, raw, ⅌ cwt	5	0	Perfumed spirits, ditto	7	0
Ditto, refined, ⅌ cwt	6	8	Colonial ditto from sugar	6	8
Molasses, ditto, ⅌ cwt.	3	4	Ditto ditto grain	7	0
Chicory, ⅌ lb.	0	5	Tobacco, ⅌ lb.	2	0
Beer, in wood, ⅌ gallon	0	3	Cigars, ⅌ lb.	3	0
Ditto, in bottle, ⅌ gallon	0	6	Snuff, ⅌ lb.	2	0
Wine, not more than 25 ⅌ cent. alcohol	2	0	DRAWBACKS.		
Brandy and gin, Sykes' proof, ditto	10	0	On refined sugar, 6s. 8d. ⅌ cwt. On bastard ditto, 5s. ⅌ cwt.		

ALL OTHER IMPORTS ARE FREE.
Gold pays an export duty of 2s. 6d. ⅌ ounce.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. RICHARD NOBLE, artist, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed wife HARRIETT, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON. The procession will move from his residence, Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills, at three o'clock precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 778, George-street South.

A FIRST-RATE chance for a Person wishing to learn Surveying practically now offered; a premium required. Address F. D., HERALD Office.

E. W. LAYTON, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Exchange Corner, Pitt and Bridge streets.

FEATHERS.—Feathers cleaned, dyed, and curled by Mrs. RUDD, 176 Crown-street, Surry Hills.

F. MIETHLING, Silk and Woollen Dyer, Scourer, and Presser. Straw hats dyed and cleaned. 37, York-street.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842), 188, George-street North, near EMPIRE Office.

MDME. DE SAINT REMY, Accoucheuse, first prize of the Medical Board of Paris. 32, Woolloomooloo-st.

REMOVAL.—Chill Flour Company from Macquarie-place, to Campbell's Wharf.

S. HICKING, Peg Bootmaker, No. 161, George-street. Pegged and sewed boots neatly repaired.

VACCINATION Daily, from 10 to 1. C. W. PENNY, Chemist, 44, Parramatta-street, established 1840.

VACCINATION DAILY, at J. C. HORNER'S, Apothecaries' Hall, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

MONEY.—Any amount LENT on Farms and City Property. ROBERT FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

MONEY, in large amounts, to LEND, at 7 per cent. R. FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street, opposite Fom and Co.'s.

MONEY to LEND from £100 upwards, on freehold security. CHARLES H. LONG, Broker, Hunter-street, over Wilson's.

TO BE LENT, on mortgage, £350, at 7 per cent., and £1,500, trust monies. WILLIAM HELLYER, solicitor, 1, Wentworth-place, Elizabeth-street North.

TO STAND this season at Frogmore, near Penrith DULCIMER, recently imported by the late John Tindale, Esq. Terms, £3 per mare. The property of John Towerton, Stadhampton Mill, Oxon. Young DULCIMER is 16 hands high, a beautiful brown; he was bred by Mr. Molyneaux, in Nuneham Park, Oxon, out of a celebrated hunter mare, allowed to be the largest and best hunter in this country, and was got by that noted horse, Dulcimer, the property of Mr. Samuel Beesley, of Summer Town, near Oxford. He is allowed to be the largest and best thorough-bred horse in England, his stock has sold at £150 each as yearlings, to go to Newmarket. Old Dulcimer is by Muley, son of Orville, who won the St. Leger in 1802, and 21 other races. Eleanor, his dam, won 27 races, besides the Derby and Oaks. Muley is sire of Muley Moloch, (the sire of Alice Hawthorn,) who run 16 times, won 11, beating all the best horses of his day. He won the Champagne stakes at Doncaster, at two years old; the York Derby at three years old; the Port Stakes at Newmarket; the Gold Cup and King's Plate at Carlisle; and the Doncaster Stakes, at four years old; and the Gold Cup at Newcastle; and the Doncaster Stakes, at five years old. Muley is sire of Little Wonder, the winner of the Derby in 1840. Muley is also sire of Margrave, winner of the Leger in 1832. Dulcimer's dam is Dulcamara, by Waxy. She is the dam of Souvenir, winner of the Gold Cup at Ascot, &c., out of Witchery, sister to Sorcery (who won the Oaks), by Sorcerer, out of Cobis, by Skyscraper (who won the Derby), Woodpecker, Heinel, by Squirrel, &c., &c. All Mares tried to be considered payable.

⁎ The Proprietor is open to show Young Dulcimer against any three-year old colt, for size, strength and action, for any sum of money. The public have not had such an opportunity of using such a young horse in this country for many years, to get hunters and match horses.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	...	...	One shilling.
Four ditto	...	...	Two shillings.
Six ditto	...	...	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	...	...	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line to each insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum in advance.

⁎ All advertisements under six lines will be charged 2s. to advertisers' account if booked.

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